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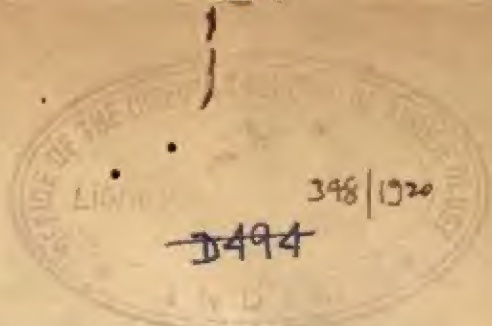
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To,

The President and Members of the

Managing Committee of the

WATSON MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,

RAJKOT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the very great pleasure of submitting the Annual Report for the working of this Museum for the year 1919-20.

PERSONNEL.

2. There was no change in the Secretary's post as I was duly re-elected Honorary Secretary on 22-1-1919. The Museum however lost the valuable services of Mr. G. V. Acharya who had been the Curator for about eight years and who supplemented during these years the equally valuable work of his father the late Curator Mr. Vallabhji Acharya. The Committee have tried their best to secure a good successor to Mr. Acharya and I am glad to say that Mr. D. B. Diskalkar M. A., the present Curator, if he sticks to the post will in course of time prove a good successor to the two good Curators whom the Watson Museum had the good luck to secure till now. The question of salary is no doubt a little bit embarrassing but I have always impressed upon Mr. Diskalkar of doing his duty and leaving the question of his advancement to the Committee. The all round high prices have been making the question of salaries one of difficult solution especially in institutions which have to be managed within the fixed income derived from endowments. I do not want to go into the question at present because Mr. Diskalkar after all has only been here for less than a year.

TRUSTIES.

3. The present Trustees are Azam Prantal V. Modi, B.A., LL.B., the Junagadh State Wakil and Azam G. M. Munshi Barrister-at-Law the Jamnagar State Wakil.

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FUNDS.

4. The funds at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 62,871-2-11 which consist of the following investments:—

1. G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 39500-0-0	
2. War Bonds 1928 " " " "	15200-0-0
3. War Loan 1929-47 " " " "	3200-0-0
4. War Loan 1945-55 " " " "	4200-0-0
5. Deposits with the Bank of Bombay	
Rajkot Branch.....	708-2-0
6. Do. in P. O. S. Bank.....	20-3-4
7. Cash in hand.....	42-13-7
	<hr/>
Total...	62,871-2-11

MEETINGS.

5. As usual two ordinary meetings were held during the course of the year but in the present year there was the meeting of the special Committee appointed by Resolution No. VIII of the meeting held on 2nd August 1919 to make the selection of a successor to Mr. Acharya. The Committee selected from about nine candidates Mr. Diskalkar whose University Attainments were far above those of the other candidates.

FIRST ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

6. The year was a memorable year in that there was a Conference at Poona of Orientalists. I was anxious that the Watson Museum should take its proper place at the Conference and the Exhibition started in connection with the Conference, but the Watson Museum was greatly handicapped by the absence of Mr. Acharya and by the selection of Mr. Diskalkar not having been made. The Committee therefore proposed to utilize the presence of Mr. Acharya in Poona and so requested the authorities of the Prince of Wales Museum to allow the Watson Museum to be represented by Mr. Acharya. Thus any how the Watson Museum was present at the Conference but the representation was only nominal. Mr. Acharya could not find time to contribute to the great Literary work which was the characteristic feature of the Conference. Before the date of the Conference Mr. Diskalkar had joined his appointment as Curator and so he too was deputed as a second representative of the Watson Museum with the permission so graciously given by the Honorary Secretaries of the Oriental Conference. The copper-plates, the manuscripts and the coins were exhibited at the Exhibition. I am only sorry that no Essay could be read.

ADDRESSES.

7. Under Rule 26 [e] of the rules of the Museum the Curator is required to deliver three public addresses but as the public addresses do not become sufficiently attractive the practice has in recent years been started to write out the addresses in the form of Essays on subjects of Antiquarian interest. This kind of the work too has not been done in the present year as the Curator's post was practically vacant and Mr. Diskalkar was new.

8. The article on the Gala Inscription of V. S. 1193 has been published in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the article on Kshatrapa princes has also been published. Mr. Diskalkar's report will show that he has taken in hand the Mandalika Kavya and that his manuscript of commentaries is almost ready. His report also shows that he has on hand the Philological Notes on some Asoka Words. He is also preparing a catalogue of coins. I hope before the end of the current year he will finish all these undertakings so as to allow me to have them published before the year is out.

TOURS.

9. The Curator was out for 36 days on his usual tour. He visited all the principal places in Kathiawar but Mr. Diskalkar's tours for some time yet to come will be more in the nature of his education than of utility as he has yet to make himself acquainted with the Kathiawar antiquities.

MUMISMATICS AND EPIGRAPHY.

10. There is not much to add to what work I was able to show in my last report of 1919. The Dasada coins have all been deciphered by the Curator and arranged in the chronological order as shown in Appendix A of the Curator's report. The new coins acquired during the course of the year with the exception of Kodur gold coins are almost all of them fresh and of recent dates.

VISITORS.

11. The Watson Museum is daily visited by hundreds of sight seers and travellers but we had no important visitor this year. We on the other hand sent out the Curator to see the Exhibition in connection with the Oriental Conference. He on his return journey from Poona, visited the Bombay and Baroda Museums and the Baroda Picture Gallery. He thus had a chance to mix freely with the best orientologists of the world, listen

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to the discussions at the conference and to the learned discourses. His Baroda visit gave him a chance to see one of the best Museums and one of the best Picture Galleries in the whole of India. His experience thus acquired is likely to be useful to him in his work here.

GENERAL.

12. Before closing my report I would request the Committee to express their very best thanks to the Auditors Azam Ratilal Bhanji Parekh and Azam Harakhlal Shankarji Bakshi, Dhrangadhra and Dhrol State Vakils respectively who audited the accounts for the year 1919-20.

RAJKOT, C. S.

18th July 1920.

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I beg to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

VITHALDAS G. TRIVEDI,

Honorary Secretary,

Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot.



THE CURATOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.

Though my report is for the year 1919-20 it is practically for half of the year. I joined the post of the Curator on the 30th September 1919. During these six months though I could not do any substantial work for the Museum I have been doing my utmost to prepare myself for the same.

The first thing I had to do after taking charge of the post was to make myself familiar with the office records, which have almost all been kept in Gujarati, which I did not know at all. But by the kind guidance of the Hon. Secretary of the Museum, Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi, B. A. LL.B. and the ready help of the special clerk, Mr. Chhotalal Kanji, I was soon able to find my way.

The date of the First Oriental Conference was now drawing near and I was ordered by the Museum Committee to represent the Museum in the Conference taking with me the rare exhibits in it for the exhibition. I selected accordingly 302 coins, (1 gold, 293 silver, and 8 copper), 4 copperplates and 1 manuscript. The coins included very rare types of the Kshatrapa rulers—Bhūmaka, Chastana and Jayadaman and of the Sassanian Gadhais. The copperplates were those found at Dhinki, Bhadwa, Iyavej and Wadhwan in Kathiawar. The Manuscript is of *महलीक काव्य* a panegyric of Ra Mandlika, (1451-1473 A. D), the last Rajput ruler of Junagadha of the Chudasaman dynasty, by a poet named गंगाधर. The work of exhibiting these I did satisfactorily. I am sorry, however, for not having read an article, in the Conference. It was indeed a happy thing to have the chance of seeing a large number of scholars from all parts of India and listening to their discourses on various subjects of Oriental learning. I take this opportunity of thanking most sincerely the Watson Museum Committee who gave me the golden opportunity.

After returning from Poona I occupied myself in checking and preparing a classified list of the manuscripts in the Museum.

I could not carry out my intention of systematically arranging the articles in the Museum as their checking begun by two members of the Museum Committee has not yet been completed.

TOURS.

From 2nd February I went on tour. I was out for 36 days travelling about 550 mls. by Railway and 80 mls. otherwise.

I first visited Junagadha, one of the chief holy places of the Antiquarian: Saurashtra is full of holy places not only of the Antiquarians, so to say, but also of the Brahmanical Hindus, the Jains and it may be said of the Buddhists. I went to see first the famous 'Asoka rock.' My joy was great when I saw the 'स्वयंभूस्थान' the most extraordinary rock where we find in one place the inscriptions of the three most important and ancient dynasties of India—the Maurya, the Ksatrapa and the Gupta. I was however sorry to see that the rock was misused by ignorant people. Some of them foolishly fond of making their names read by others before the inscription of the great Asoka, who was quite modest for his name, wrote them on it with a chalk or charcoal. Others, pilgrims of a different kind, found near the rock protected by a good shade, a convenient place for cooking and resting. Children of the shepards, more playful than mischievous, have there the best means for their play of gliding thus unintentionally but gradually rubbing the memorable letters. I have made a report on this to the Administrator, appealing him to devise some means to keep the famous rock quite secure.

I visited next the State Museum. Though it is a small one it has got some things e.g. the remains from the Boria Stupa, which any good Museum will be proud to possess. I should be glad, however, if the State authorities try their best to make the museum still more useful and attractive, by transferring some articles in the adjoining room of the Darbar Hall, which are more suited for the Museum,

Junagadha State, premier in Kathiawad, and full of antiquities of a superior nature should have a regular Archaeological Department of its own, like some other Indian states even less blessed with antiquities. The Department has sufficient work to do—of reviving the museum and enriching it with exhibits of various kinds which can be easily secured in the State itself, of publishing together all the inscriptions in the State, which are so many and so important for the local history of Kathiawar—if not for the history of India, and of preserving the ruined and ancient works of wide fame in the State.

From Junagadha I went to Bhavnagar. The Museum here has got many exhibits of different kinds. They are also of a far superior quality. The number of coins and copper-plates is large—larger I may say than the one we have in the Watson Museum. The copies of inscriptions collected with very great difficulty for the third volume of the *Epigraphia Bhavnagari*, which unfortunately has not yet been published though 20 years have elapsed since the publication of the first two volumes, deserve

to be handled soon. The most unfortunate thing with the Museum is that it is almost always closed except when a gentleman of special taste intentionally comes to see it. There is no list and proper arrangement of the very large and valuable collection of coins and other exhibits. In fact the Museum would be more useful and attractive if special attention is given to the same by the State authorities.

The Vajeshanker Gaurishanker Museum, another small museum in Bhavanagar, though exceedingly reduced in its exhibits that had been collected by its founder the late Mr. Vajeshankar, the late Diwan of Bhavanagar, is a wonderful specimen of amateur work in the line.

My short visits to Somanath Patan, Sihore, Palitana and Wadhwan were useful to me in that I became familiar with the important antiquities at those places. I did not find there anything that deserves special mention.

EPIGRAPHY

During my tour I did not find any new important inscription except the two of the Kshatrapas—Swami Jivadaman (Sm. 2 + +) and Swami Rudrasimha II (Samvat 228), in Junagadha and the third of Maharajadhiraj Parameshwar Shri Vijayapaldev of 1190 V. S. in Dewas (C. L.) where I had gone on leave for my private purposes.

The first Kshatrap inscription of Swami Jivadaman is on a sand stone measuring about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ft. It was found while the excavations were going on in the Uparkot for the State water works, and is at present lying in the Accountant General's Office in Junagadha. The inscription, if it were complete would have been of very great importance in ascertaining the relation of Swami Jivadaman in the family of the Kshatrapas and would thus have filled up the gap so long existing. But unfortunately the inscription has lost both of its sides. All efforts to find them out have been fruitless. The only sign of the date that is partly visible is the symbol for 'two hundred'. The word क्षत्रपस्य before स्वामी जीवदामस्य is important as it removes the doubt of Rapson who says, "Like Ghasmotika, the father of Chastan, Swami Jivadaman bears no kingly title."

The inscription as it stands reads thus :—

१ [क्ष]त्रपस्य स्वामी जीवदामस्य एताय पृथाय संवत्

२ — कस्य वसुनदिकस्य वसु विश्वकस्य रमकस्य

The second Kshatrapa inscription of Swami Rudrasimha II son of Jivadaman dated Sm. 228 is lying in the Junagadha Museum. It is quite complete and clear. The date is given both in words and symbols. It reads thus,

१ सिद्धं राजः क्षत्रपस्य जीवदापपुत्रस्य

२ रुद्रसिंहस्य वर्षशतद्वये अष्टा-

३ विंशोत्तरे २२८ वैशाख शुद्ध सप्तम्यां

The third inscription in an excellent state of preservation is lying in the verandah of the Victoria High School Dewas 2 (C. I.). It records the grant of land by Maharajadhiraja Parameshwar Shri Vijayapaldev, the son of Maharajadhiraj Parameshwar Shri Tihunapaldeva, the son of Maharajadhiraj Parameshwar Shri Prithwipaldeva to the Purohit. The date of the inscription is V. S. 1190, expressed in symbols and words. It is a long inscription and will be given elsewhere.

NUMISMATICS.

The number of coins added this year to the Coin Cabinet of the museum is 440: of these 2 are gold, 228 silver, 3 billion and 207 copper. Of the total, 191 silver coins were presented by the Dasada Talukdars (in Kathiawar) and 11 coins (8 silver and 3 copper) by the Curator of the Provincial Museum Lucknow. The rest have all been bought.

The most valuable collection is that of 191 silver coins of the Mogul Emperors Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Shah Alam Bahadar, Jahandar, Faruk Siyar, Shah Jahan Rafiuddaula, Niku Siyar and Mahammad Shah-found in a field of a village named Vadagaon under Dasada Taluka in Kathiawad. A notice of this find was given in the annual report of the Museum for the year 1917-18 p. 6. This collection was afterwards permanently handed over to the Museum by the Dasada Darbar. The whole collection had been roughly classified by my predecessor, but a careful and detailed examination was needed before they are included in the coin cabinet. I have now completed it and the revised list is published in Appendix A. The importance of the collection can be easily seen by the perusal of the list. The types are very clear. It will be seen that most of the mints have been represented. I am trying to procure the coins, the regnal years and mints on which are not represented here.

There are many coins in this year's lot, the like of which had never existed in the museum.

PUBLICATIONS.

The edition of the Mandlik Kavya, referred to elsewhere, has been taken in hand and will be published soon as the publication of the Watson Museum. My article on the 'Philological Notes on some Asoka words' is also ready for publication in some journal. The next publication I am taking in hand is the Catalogue of Coins in the Watson Museum.

Rajkot 30th April 1920. }

D. B. DISKALKAR M. A.

Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF ARTICLES ACQUIRED FOR THE MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1919-20.

Class II—Antiquities.

A COINS.

MOGUL EMPERORS.

No.	Metal	Name of King.	Reg year	Date Hijari	Mint	Weight	Source of Receipt
1	Silver	Shah-Jahan	4	—	—	173	Present from Dasada Dar bar.
2	"	"	7	1044	Multan	175	"
3	"	"	9	[10]46	—	172	"
4	"	"	13	[10]19	—	173	"
5	"	"	17	—	—	173	"
6	"	"	18	1054	Surat	170	"
7	"	"	19	—	Multan	173	"
8	"	"	20	—	—	173	"
9	"	"	22	1059	Surat	174	"
10	"	"	—	1060	—	173	"
11	"	"	24	1061	Surat	175	"
12	"	"	25	10[62]	"	173	"
13	"	"	25	—	—	175	"
14	"	"	30	—	—	173	"
15	"	"	—	—	Surat	173	"
16	"	"	—	—	—	173	"
17	"	"	—	—	—	174	"
18	"	Aurangzeb Alamgir	3	1071	Surat	176	"
19	"	"	3	1071	"	175	"
20	"	"	3	—	Cambay	176	"
21	"	"	4	1072	?	176	"

22	"	"	4	—	—	"	"
23	"	"	5	1073	Multan	173	"
24	"	"	"	[107]3	Auranga- bad	172	"
25	"	"	—	[10]74	Surat	175	"
26	"	"	—	1075	"	173	"
27	"	"	8	1075	Shahaja- hanabad	"	"
28	"	"	"	—	Akbara- bad	174	"
29	"	"	"	—	—	"	"
30	"	"	10	—	—	176	"
31	"	"	—	1078	Surat	174	"
32	"	"	—	"	"	175	"
33	"	"	11	—	—	176	"
34	"	"	13	1081	Surat	173	"
35	"	"	14	[10]82	"	176	"
36	"	"	"	—	—	175	"
37	"	"	15	1076	Golkonda	"	"
38	"	"	17	[1083]† 1085	Shahaja- hanabad	173	"
39	"	"	18	—	Lucknow	175	"
40	"	"	19	—	—	"	"
41	"	"	20	1088	Tattah	"	"
42	"	"	21	1089	Surat	176	"
43	"	"	22	"	"	174	"
44	"	"	23	1090	"	176	"
45	"	"	"	"	"	175	"
46	"	"	24	1091	Lahore Dar-as-Sal- tanat	176	"
47	"	"	"	"	Multan	174	"
48	"	"	"	"	—	175	"

† An old reverse die has been used for the Golkonda coins—See Lane-
poole's catalogue of the coins of the Mogul Emperors in the British
Museum p. 148.

49	"	"	"	—	Cambay	177	"
50	"	"	"	[10]91	Surat	175	"
51	"	"	24	1092	"	"	"
52	"	"	25	"	Shahaja hanabad	"	"
53	"	"	"	"	"	174	"
54	"	"	2[.]	"	Surat	177	"
55	"	"	25	1093	"	175	"
56	"	"	26	"	"	174	"
57	"	"	"	1094	"	85	"
58	"	"	27	1095	"	174	"
59	"	"	"	—	—	"	"
60	"	"	28	1095	Surat	176	"
61	"	"	"	1096	Ahmed- nagar	"	"
62	"	"	"	"	Lucknow	175	"
63	"	"	"	"	Surat	85	"
64	"	"	"	"	—	173	"
65	"	"	"	1097	Surat	174	"
66	"	"	29	"	"	175	"
67	"	"	"	"	Shahaja hanabad	174	"
68	"	"	30	"	Lahore	"	"
69	"	"	—	1097	Shahaja hanabad	175	"
70	"	"	—	"	"	173	"
71	"	"	30	1098	Surat	175	"
72	"	"	31	—	Burhan- pur	170	"
73	"	"	3[.]	1099	"	173	"
74	"	"	—	"	Shahaja hanabad	172	"
75	"	"	32	1100	Multan	174	"
76	"	"	"	"	Surat	176	"
77	"	"	33	"	Junagadh	178	"

78	"	"	"	1101	—	176	"
79	"	"	3[3]	"	Surat	177	"
80	"	"	34	"	"	178	"
81	"	"	"	"	Bijapur	174	"
82	"	"	"	"	Narnol	176	"
83	"	"	"	"	Junagadh	"	"
84	"	"	3[-]	"	Cambay	175	"
85	"	"	3[-]	"		176	"
86	"	"	34	1102	Etawa	175	"
87	"	"	"	"	Surat	176	"
88	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
89	"	"	"	"	Baraili	"	"
90	"	"	"	[11]02	Surat	175	"
91	"	"	"	1102	"	85	"
92	"	"	3[4]	"	Junagadh	178	"
93	"	"	35	1103	Surat	175	"
94	"	"	35	1103	Baraili ?	176	"
95	"	"	3[-]	"	—	"	"
96	"	"	36	1104	Etawa	173	"
97	"	"	"	"	Surat	176	"
98	"	"	37	"	Lahore	171	"
99	"	"	"	"	Alamgir- pur	177	"
100	"	"	"	"	—	176	"
101	"	"	"	1105	Surat	178	"
102	"	"	"	110[5]	"	176	"
103	"	"	38	1105	"	174	"
104	"	"	"	"	—	175	"
105	"	"	"	"	Baraili	"	"
106	"	"	"	1106	Surat	176	"

107	"	"	"	"	"	Cambay	177	"
108	"	"	"	—	"	?	"	"
109	"	"	39	1106	"	Etawa	173	"
110	"	"	"	"	"	"	177	"
111	"	"	"	"	"	"	172	"
112	"	"	"	"	"	Surat	177	"
113	"	"	"	1107	"	"	177	"
114	"	"	"	"	"	"	177	"
115	"	"	"	—	—	—	178	"
116	"	"	40	1107	"	Baraili	175	"
117	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"
118	"	"	40	1108	"	Etawa	"	"
119	"	"	40	1108	"	"	173	"
120	"	"	41	1109	"	Baraili	175	"
121	"	"	"	[110]9	"	Lucknow	176	"
122	"	"	42	1109	"	Surat	"	"
123	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
124	"	"	4[-]	"	"	"	87	"
125	"	"	42	1110	"	Cambay	173	"
126	"	"	[42]	[1]110	—	—	"	"
127	"	"	42	—	"	Multan	178	"
128	"	"	43	1111	"	Surat	"	"
129	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
130	"	"	"	"	"	Cambay	177	"
131	"	"	"	—	"	Chinapa- tan	175	"
132	"	"	44	1111	"	Baraili	176	"
133	"	"	"	"	"	Multan	180	"
134	"	"	"	1112	"	Surat	175	"
135	"	"	"	"	"	Baraili	173	"

136	"	"	"	"	Etawa	177	"
137	"	"	"	--	Golkonda	177	"
138	"	"	4[4]	1112	Surat	178	"
139	"	"	45	"	Etawa	175	"
140	"	"	"	"	Surat	87	"
141	"	"	"	"	—	175	"
142	"	"	4[5]	1112	—	174	"
143	"	"	45	1113	Etawa	180	"
144	"	"	45	—	Surat	174	"
145	"	"	47	1114	"	176	"
146	"	"	"	"	Lucknow	178	"
147	"	"	"	"	—	771	"
148	"	"	"	1115	Surat	175	"
149	"	"	48	"	"	"	"
150	"	"	"	[1]115	Lucknow	177	"
151	"	"	"	1116	—	178	"
152	"	"	"	"	—	176	"
153	"	"	49	"	Abmeda- bad	177	"
154	"	"	"	1117	Surat	175	"
155	"	"	4[-]	"	—	86	"
156	"	"	"	"	Surat	58	"
157	"	"	"	—	"	176	"
158	"	"	50	1117	Ajmer	175	"
159	"	"	"	1118	Surat	"	"
160	"	"	51	"	"	"	"
161	"	"	—	—	"	173	"
162	"	"	—	—	"	176	"
163	"	"	—	—	"	"	"
164	"	"	—	—	"	"	"

165	"	"	—	—	"	174	"
166	"	"	—	—	"	170	"
167	"	"	—	—	"	87	"
168	"	"	—	—	Akbar-nagar	177	"
169	"	"	—	—	Multan	171	"
170	"	"	—	—	—	"	"
171	"	"	—	—	—	173	"
172	"	Shah Alam Bahadar	1	[111] 9	Lucknow	174	"
173	"	"	2	1119	Khujista Banyad	172	"
174	"	"	2	1120	Ahmedabad	178	"
175	"	"	2	—	Junagadh	177	"
176	"	"	4	—	Surat	"	"
177	"	"	"	—	"	175	"
178	"	"	6	—	"	177	"
179	"	"	—	—	"	176	"
180	"	"	—	—	"	175	"
181	"	"	—	—	"	177	"
182	"	"	—	—	"	174	"
183	"	"	—	—	Akbar-nagar	178	"
184	"	Jahandar	1	—	—	86	"
185	"	Farruk Siyar	3	[...]6	—	86	"
186	"	"	4	—	Arkat	176	"
187	"	"	52	[...]8	Surat	"	"
188	"	"	—	—	—	"	"
189	"	Shah Jahan Rafi-ad-daula	1	1131	Surat	"	"
190	"	Niku Siyar	1	[11]31	"	"	"
191	"	Muhammed Shah	3	1133	—	177	"

192	"	Shah Alam II	18	1191	Allaha- bad	170	Present from the Lucknow Museum
193	"	"	[3] 3	1204	Jodha- pur	170	Purchased
194	"	"	46	1215	Surat	174	"
195	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee "	"	"	"	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
196	Copper	"	—	—	—	135	"

iii PATHAN SULTANS OF DELHI,

No.	Metal	Name of King.	Date Hijari	Weight	Source of Receipt
1	Copper	Alaudin Muhamad Shah	—	53	Purchased
2	"	Giyasuddin Tuglag	921	53	"
3	Billion	Muhammad bin Tnglag	733	47	"
4	Copper	Firoj Shah (iii ?)	—	54	"
5	"	Sikandar Lodhi	919	131	Present from the Lucknow Museum

iv. SULTANS OE MUHAMMEDAN STATES
(contemporary with the Delhi Sultan Altamsh).

1	Copper	Jalalud Din Khwarizmi	—	47	Present from the Lucknow Museum
2	"	Nasirud Din Qubaca	—	50	"

v SULTANS OF MALWA.

1	Copper	Mahmud Shah I Khilji	863	134	Purchased
2	"	"	—	139	"
3	"	Nasir Shah Khilji	911	70	"
4	"	"	—	51	"

vi. SULTANS OF BAHAMANI DYNASTY OF KALBURGA

1	Copper	Ahmad Shah (I?)	—	126	Purchased
2	"	"	—	124	"
3	"	Alaudin Humayun Shah	863	160	"

vii SULTANS OF GUJARAT.

1	Copper	Ahmad I	—	144	Purchased
2	Billion	Qutbaldin	862	173	"
3	"	Ahmad II Mahmud	9 (...)	143	"
4	Copper	"	891 ?	128	"
5	"	Ahmad III	961	188	"

ii RULERS OF OUDE.

1	Silver	Shah Alam	beg year 26	1229H	170	Present from the Lucknow Museum
2	"	Muhammad Ali Shah	4	1256	171	"
3	"	Amjad Ali Shah	—	1258	170	"
4	"	Wajid Ali Shah	—	1263	171	"
5	"	"	3	1266	171	"
6	"	"	5	1267	170	"



MISCELLANEOUS COINS.

GOLD

Kind	Date	Weight	Number	Source
Kodur coins	100 yrs. old	33	2	Purchased from Mint Master Bemlay

SILVER

Kshatrap	Sm.			
1 Vijayasen Damsen	165	29	1	"
1 Siladitya	7th cent A. D.	87	1	Present from the Lucknow Museum
Hanuman coins	}	170	1	Purchased
		166	1	"
A coin with Madina Sharit ornaments		197	1	"

SILVER COINS OF INDIAN STATES.

1 Hyderabad				
Nizamul Mulk AsafShah	H 1275 Reg. 2	169	1	"
2 Baroda				
Khanderao Rupee	H. 1253	176	1	"
Sayajirao Rupee	(i) 1954 Sm.	174	1	"
	(ii) 1955 Sm.	"	1	"
$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee	1951 Sm.	43	1	"
3 Udaipur Rupee	—	162	1	"
4 Alwar	1880	178	1	"

Sawai Mangalsingh Bahadur				
5 Bikaner	1892	176	1	"
Gangasinhji Bahadur				
6 Mysore	—	174	1	"
7 Travankore $\frac{1}{2}$ R.		23	1	"
8 Junagadh Kori	1293 H.	70	1	"
" $\frac{1}{2}$	1247 H.	35	1	"
9 Nawanagar Kori	1936 v.s.		1	"
" "	—		2	"
10 Radhanpur Rupee	H.1209	178	1	"
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1884 (1867)	81	1	"

Silver Coins of Foreign countries.

1 British East Africa Com- pany's Rupee Mombassa	1883	177	1	"
2 Dutch East Africa Rupee of Guilelmus II Imperator	1890	177	1	"
" $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee	1891	86	1	"
" $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	44	1	"
3 Canada 50 cent Victoria	1871	172	1	"

Copper Coins of Indian States.

No.	Name of State.	Number of coins
1	Hydrabad	7
2	Mysore	1
3	Travankore	1
4	—	1
5	—	1
6	Baroda	11

7	Gwalior	3
8	Indore	7
9	Dhar	3
10	Rutlam	4
11	Jaora	1
12	Bhopal	1
13	Bhawalpur	2
14	Bharatpur	1
15	Pratapgarh	4
16	Kota	2
17	Jodhapur	3
18	Kaccha	14
19	Junagadha	1
20	Jamnagar	9
21	Shivarsi	2
22	Nepal	3

Copper Coins of Foreign Countries.

1	China	1
2	Sarawak	1
3	Turkey	2
4	Muskat	5
5	Egypt	2
6	Zanzibar	2
7	Lohej (Arab State)	2
8	Persia	2
9	Magyar (Hungary)	2
10	Nederal India	2

11	Dutch East Africa	6
12	France	5
13	Portugal	7
14	America	2
15	Dutch East India Company	2
16	British	30

East India Company 16

5 Ekpai Shikka

3 Bell, mark

8 Ordinary

East Africa 3

Straits Settlements 2

North Borneo 2

Prince Edward Island 1

Hanover 2

Ceylon 2

One Penny 3

Illegible 1

(b) INSCRIPTIONS.

- 1 Impression of a newly found Ksatrapa inscription of Swami Jivadaman in Junagadha.
- 2 Impression of an inscription of Rudrasinha II son of Jivadaman of Sm. 228 in Junagadha.
- 3 Impression of an inscription of Maharajadhiraj Parmeshwar Shri Vijayapal of V. S. 1110 in Devas 2.

Class III—Botany.

- 1 A guava fruit of a peculiar form. Present from the Jasdan State Vakil.

Class VII.—Arts and industry.

- 1 A photo of all the races in French Africa Purchased
- 2 A photo of the late Rana Saheb of Porbandar, Shri Bhavasinji Purchased
- 3 A picture of Shri Ram „

- 4 A painting of a landscape "
5. An oil painting, lifesize, of the late Shri Rawat Khachar of Jasdan Presented by his wife Bai Shri Devubai
- 5 A brass box, a pencil, the new years Present from the Government card and a photo of Princess Mary of India.

Class X—Books.

- 1 Indian Antiquary Purchase, 20 Rs. per year
from August 1918 to Nov. 1919
- 2 Epigraphia Indica
1917 Jan. Apr. July Oct. 8 Rs. per year
1918 Jan. Apr. July
- 3 Local Self Government in Ancient India by Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji of Mysore Purchase
- 4 Incorporate life in Ancient India by Dr. R. C. Muzumdar of Calcutta. "
- 5 Self-Government in Ancient India by Mr. M. P. Gopalrao "
- 6 Indian Paleography II edition by R. B. Gaurishankar Oza "
- 7 Elephanta Caves by James Burgess Esq. "
- 8 Bhandarkar Commemoration Volume "
- 9 Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute 1st number "
- 10 Introduction to Philology by Dr. P. D. Gune of Poona "
- 11 Life of Gaurishankar Oza C.I.E. Late Diwan of Bhavnagar "
- 12 Account of the Shatrunjaya Hill in Gujarathi "
- 13 A description of the same hill in Gujarathi "
- 14 आधुनिक सुशिक्षितांचा वेदान्त by Prof M. M. Joshi of Junagadh in Marathi "
- 15 Memoirs of the Archaeological Department No. 1, 2 and 4 Present from the Government.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 16 | Annual Report of the Arch. Survey | Present from the Government. |
| | Eastern Circle for 1917-18 | |
| 17 | List of Topographical Inscriptions | " |
| | in the Madras Presidency Part I. | " |
| 18 | Annual Progress Report of the Supdt. | " |
| | of Hindi and Buddhist Monuments. | " |
| | Northern Circle 1917-18 | " |
| 19 | Annual Report of the Archaeological | " |
| | Department, Burma Circle 1913-19 | " |
| 20 | " Southern Circle 1918-19 | " |
| 21 | Report of the Government of Madras | " |
| | Home Department, Epigraphy | " |
| 22 | " Frontier circle | " |
| 23 | Report of the Rajputana Museum | " |
| | Ajmer 1918-19 | " |
| 24 | Report of the Central Museum Nagpur | " |
| | 1918-19 | " |
| 25 | Report of the Muhammedan and British | " |
| | monuments Northern Circle 1918-19 | " |
| 26 | Note on the Improved methods of Cane | " |
| | cultivation | " |
| 27 | Report of the Arch-Survey Eastern | " |
| | Circle 1918-19 | " |



APPENDIX

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the

Cr. _____

61264-8-11 Watson Memorial Fund at the beginning of the year:—

38000-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury.

19200-0-0 War Bonds of 1920 & 1928.

8200-0-0 War Loan Notes of 1929-47.

823-8-4 Balance in the Bank of Bombay.

18-9-8 „ P. O. S. Bank.

22-6-11 Cash on hand

61264-8-11

3295-4-3 Income during the year.

2479-2-3 Interest on Notes.

813-0-0 Discount at the purchase of Notes.

3-0-0 Curator's fees.

0-2-0 Miscellaneous Proceeds.

3295-4-3-----
64559-13-2

D. B. DISKALKAR M. A.

Curator W. M. of A.

We have examined the accounts with books and vouchers and
found the same to be correct.

Raykot 14-7-20.

R. B. Parekh

H. S. Bakshi

Auditors Watson Museum.

B.

Watson Memorial Fund during 1919-20.

Dr.

1688-10-3 Expenses during the year.

1163-6-5 Establishment charges.

187-15-0 Travelling Expenses.

64-9-0 Printing charges

96-14-0 Purchase of books.

49-14-3 „ coins

5-13-6 Contingent charges

14-0-0 Postal charges

33-6-9 Miscellaneous expenses.

8-9-4 Repairs.

14-2-0 Dead Stock.

50-0-0 Bonus.

1688-10-3

62871-2-11 Watson Memorial Fund at the end of the year.

38000-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury.

1500-0-0 „ „

15200-0-0 War Bonds of 1926.

3200-0-0 War Loan Notes of 1929-47.

4200-0-0 War bonds of 1945-55.

708-2-0 Balance in the Bank of Bombay.

20-3-4 „ P. O. S. Bank:

42-13-7 Cash on hand.

62871-2-11

64559-13- 2

D. B. DISKALKAR M. A.

Curator W. M. of A.

J. T. TURNER,

President.

VITHALDAS G. TRIVEDI,

Hon. Secretary.

State Wakil Dhrangadhra

Dhrol State Wakil.

APPENDIX C.

Proceedings of the Meetings of the managing Committee.

2nd August 1919.

The Second Ordinary Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, which was at first notified to have been held on 29th July, met today as per notice again sent round to have it this day the 2nd August 1919 at 8-30 A. M. at the Museum Hall.

The following members were present:—

- | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Col. R. S. Pottinger, Acting Agent to the Governor Kathiawar and President, in the chair | | |
| 2. Azam Pranal V. Modi B. A. L.L. B. | State Vakil | Junagadh |
| 3. „ G. M. Munshi Barrister-at-Law | „ | Jamnagar |
| 4. „ Vithaldas G. Trivedi B.A. L.L. B. | „ | Bhavnagar |
| 5. „ Tribhuvan N. Ved. | „ | Palitana |
| 6. „ Harakhalal S. Baxi | „ | Dhrol |
| 7. „ Labhashanker K. Baxi | „ | Wadhwan |

and the Special Clerk who is acting in place of the Curator and The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi.

The following business was transacted :—

- I The Minutes of the Proceedings of the meeting held on 22nd Jan. 1919 and of the business transacted by a circular letter dated 15th Feb. 1919 were read and confirmed
- II The Report of the Honorary Secretary for 1918-19 was adopted.
- III The statements of receipts and expenditure for the year 1918-19 were accepted.
- IV The Auditors' report for the year 1918-19 was adopted. The remarks of the auditors on the question of having an item of Rs. 9-4-0 to be first credited and then debited were considered.

The Honorary Secretary pointed out that the item was one on account of Railway fare under the rules and that the Curator was entitled to the same under the rules specially made. The Committee, therefore ruled that it was not necessary to have entries made in the books of account.

The remarks of the auditors on the question of re-adjust-

ments were considered. The Honorary Secretary explained that the transactions referred to were adjustments only. It appears that the intimation to have these adjustments made reached the Museum in the course of the day after the day's accounts were written out. The curator was however quite right in not keeping back the entry for the next day as it would not tally with the dates of entry in the books of account of the Bank of Bombay with whom the adjustments were to be made. There being therefore no material irregularity the accounts were adopted as correct.

- V Azam Ratilal Bhanji Parekh and Harakhlal S. Baxi- Dhrangdhra and Dhrol Vakils were appointed as auditors for the year 1919-20.
- VI The following business was brought forward before the committee with the permission of the President and the following resolutions were passed.
- VII The letter from the Honorary Secretaries, of the Working Committee, First Oriental Conference Poona was placed before the meeting and it was resolved that Mr. G. V. Acharya, the Ex-curator already in Poona should be requested to represent the Watson Museum and that the Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum under whom Mr Acharya was serving should be requested to arrange for Mr. Acharya's proposed representation by granting him necessary permission to do so.
- VIII A sub-Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to select a suitable man from among the candidates who have applied for the post of the Curator.

- (1) J. T. Turner Esq. Principal Rajkumar College.
- (2) Azam Pranal V. Modi. State Vakil Junagadh.
- (3) „ G. M. Munshi „ Jamnagar.
- (4) „ L. K. Shukla „ Gondal.
- (5) „ Harakhalal S. Baxi „ Dhrol.

&

- (6) „ The Honorary Secretary.

With the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar
as Chairman.

- IX The proposal of the Honorary Secretary to give scarcity allowance to the employees of the Museum as per resolution No II of the Karbhari's meeting held on 31-3-19 was sanctioned.

- X The Honorary Secretary's proposal to sanction reappropriation of a salary of Rs. 15. to the special clerk from the savings on account of the Curator's vacancy was sanctioned. The committee on a special proposal of Mr. Harakhlal S. Baxi, seconded by Mr. G. M. Munshi and adopted unanimously resolved that the clerk Chhotalal should be allowed to draw the scarcity allowance like other employees of the Museum.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the business of the day.

E. MACONOCHIE.

Vithaldas G. Trivedi.

Honorary Secretary
Watson Museum

3rd September

A special meeting of the sub committee appointed as per resolution No. VIII of the meeting held on 2nd August 1919. was held to-day as previously notified, at the Kothi at 8-30 A. M.

The following members were present:—

- 1 Lt. Colonel R. S. Pottinger, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawaad
and President in the Chair,
- 2 Azam Prantal V. Modi B. A. LL. B. State Vakil Junagadh
- 3 „ G. M. Munshi Barrister-at-Law „ Jamnagar
- 4 „ Harakhlal S. Baxi „ Dhrol
- and
- 5 „ The Honorary Secretary Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi

The following business was transacted:—

The note specially prepared by the Honorary Secretary Mr. Vithaldas was handed over to the members present. The matter was then discussed and the following resolution was passed.

‘The Committee unanimously agree to the selection of Mr. Diskalkar on Rs. 100/- to start with. The Committee trust that he will study Gujarati so as to enable him to talk colloquially in the districts.’

This terminated the business of the day.

E. MACONOCHIE,

VITHALDAS G. TRIVEDI,

Honorary Secretary.

14th February 1920.

The first Ordinary Meeting of the Watson Museum Committee, as previously notified, was held at the Museum Hall at 8-30 A. M. to day the 14th February 1920.

The following members were present.

1. E. Maconochie Esq. C. S. I. I. C. S. Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and President in the chair.
2. Azam Magaolal Laxmishankar acting State Vakil Junagadh.
3. „ G. M. Munshi Barrister-at-law State Vakil Jamnagar.
4. „ V. G. Trivedi B. A. LL. B. „ Bhavnagar.
5. „ Tribhuvan N. Ved „ Palitana.
6. „ Harakhlal S. Baxi „ Dhrol.
7. „ Labhshanker K. Baxi „ Wadhwan
8. The Curator, Mr. D. B. Diskalkar M. A.

and

The Honorary Secretary Mr. V. G. Trivedi.

The following business was transacted.

- I. The minutes of the meeting held on 2nd August 1919 were read and confirmed. So also was the recommendation of the special committee held on 3rd Sept. 1919 approved.
- II. The Budget for the year 1920-21 was adopted, subject to the additions and alterations as mentioned in resolution No. X.
- III. The following members were elected on the Committee for the year 1920-21.
 1. The Agent to the Governor Kathiawar
President Ex-officio.
 2. The Principal Rajkumar College Ex-officio.
Azam State Vakils of (1) Junagadh, (2) Jamnagar, (3) Bhavnagar, (4) Dhrangadhra, (5) Gondal, (6) Jafrabad, (7) Palitana, (8) Dhrol, (9) Wadhwan, (10) Manavadar, (11) Thana Devli, (12) Bajana, and the Curator, Watson Museum.
- IV. Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi was re-elected Honorary Secretary for 1920-21.
- V. The re-appropriation proposals as (per list approved by the President were adopted.
- VI. The committee adopted the resolution for the Telephonic Installation in the Memorial Institute Buildings, as adopted by the meeting of the Lang Library subject to the same reservations.
- VII. The Protem appointment of clerk Ohhotalal K. Thakar was confirmed till the end of the financial year.

VIII M. G. V. Acharya's application for leave for a further period of six months was considered and the extension desired for from 17-2-1920, was sanctioned.

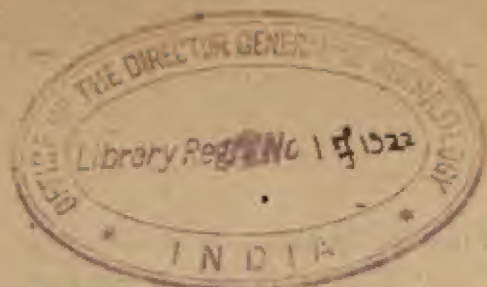
IX The item of Rs. 150 in the Budget for the Travelling allowance to the Curator was sanctioned. The Secretary drawing the attention of the committee said that the times were hard and the new Curator came to the Institution with his special qualifications. He added that it was not fair that the curator should be tried down to the terms of the advertisement where the consolidated pay was offered. The scale of Travelling allowances was all round raised for all Touring Officers and so the case deserve special consideration. The Committee therefore unanimously accepted the provision of Rs. 150 for travelling allowance to the Curator.

X The application for the increase of pay to the peons, staff was placed before the committee with the president's permission and the following resolution was adopted.

The committee are of opinion that the scale of pay of the peons should be revised and that the same should be all round raised by Rs. 2 (two). They will have their scarcity allowance all the same. The revision should come into operation from 18th January 1920" It was also resolved that the necessary corrections should be made in the budget and the reappropriation proposals.

VITHALDAS G. TRIVEDI.

Honorary Secretary.



To,

The President and Members of
the Managing Committee of the
WATSON MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
RAJKOT.

*Watson Museum of Antiquities,
Rajkot, 27th July 1921.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the working of the Museum for the year 1920-21.

PERSONNEL.

II. Mr. Vithaldas, G. Trivedi B. A. LL. B. having expressed a desire to be relieved of his duties as Honorary Secretary of the Museum, he was allowed to do so and the work was entrusted to me at a Meeting of the Committee held on 15th February 1921, and a vote of thanks recording the valuable work done by Mr. Trivedi during his tenure of more than eight years was duly passed.

III. Mr. D. B. Diskalkar M. A. remained in charge of the post of the Curator during the year under report. It is gratifying to note that he has taken a warm interest in his archaeological work, and it is hoped that in course of time he will, by his higher knowledge of antiquities, prove as useful as his distinguished predecessors.

TRUSTEES.

IV. As I had succeeded Mr. Prantal V. Modi in the post of Junagadh State Vakil, my name was, in the first instance, substituted for his as one of the Trustees, but since the date of my selection as Honorary Secretary, Mr. Vithaldas, G. Trivedi, B. A. LL. B. has been appointed joint Trustee along with Mr G. M. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, the Jamnagar State Vakil.

FUNDS.

V. The Museum Funds at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 63,297-10-4, the whole of which, excepting the cash on hand, have been invested as under:—

1. G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury of the	face value of	...	...	...	...	Rs. 39,500-0-0
2. War Bonds of 1928	"	"	"	"	"	15,200-0-0
3. War Loan of 1929-47	"	"	"	"	"	3,200-0-0
4. War Bonds of 1945-55	"	"	"	"	"	4,200-0-0
5. Deposit in the Imperial Bank	...	...	...	...	...	1,176-4-7
6. " P. O. S. Bank	...	...	...	...	...	20-12-11
7. Cash on hand	...	...	...	...	...	0-8-0
						<hr/>
Total..						63,297-10-4

MEETINGS.

V1. As usual two ordinary meetings were held during the course of the year, one on the 17th August 1920 and the other on the 15th February 1921. The business transacted at these meetings as also that done by Circulars is shown in Appendix C.

TOURS.

VII. The Curator was away from Head-Quarters for 18 days only during the year under report, and visited the following places :— (1) Maliya (Miana), (2) Morvi, (3) Wankaner, (4) Junagadh. It is to be regretted that he did not find there any new things worth mention.

RESEARCH WORK.

VIII. The Curator has sent an article on "A Marathi inscription in Kathiawad", to the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, Poona, to be read at their Annual Gathering. Another article on "An epithet of Samudragupta" he has sent to the Indian Antiquary for publication.

I hope the "dates of the Kshatrapa Kings of Surashtra and Malwa" compiled by the Curator and published as a supplement to this report, will be found useful to scholars.

He has already prepared "A short history of the Watson Museum of Antiquities", which will be a publication of the Museum.

He has not yet been able to prepare a catalogue of all the ancient coins in the Museum as he wishes to do. He has, however, examined the Kshatrapa and the Gupta coins in the Museum, and a list of these will be published as soon as practicable.

The Curator proposes that out of the seven hundred rubbings of inscriptions from all parts of Kathiawar now collected in the Museum,

about 200, which possess some historical importance, should be carefully deciphered and published in book form for the interest of the public. The work will, no doubt, be an important one. It would, in my opinion, be a valuable addition to the scanty means we have of supplying connected links in the ancient history of Kathiawar if the selection is found worthy of the trouble and expense that would have to be borne in case the publication is sanctioned by the Committee.

VISITORS.

IX The Museum remained open for three hundred and fortyone days during the year under report, and was visited by sixty three thousand nine hundred and eighty persons. Among the distinguished visitors were (1) His Highness the Thakor Sahab of Dhrol, who takes an interest in ancient coins and in articles of curiosity ; (2) Eabu Kshitibhushan Sen, Principal Shantiniketan, Bengal ; and (3) Mr. J. R. Dwivedi of the Government of India Secretariat, Simla, who were pleased to inspect the collection in the Museum.

GENERAL.

X. In conclusion I have the honour to tender my hearty thanks on behalf of the Committee to the Auditors. (1) Azam Parshotam Giga, State Vakil Palitana, and (2) Azam Labbshanker K. Baxi, State Vakil Wadhwan, for the trouble they have kindly taken in auditing the accounts of the Museum for the year 1920-21.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant.

C. H. Pandya

Honorary Secretary,

Watson Museum of Antiquities,

RAJKOT.



When I first saw you, I was struck by your
gentle smile and the way your eyes
seemed to look straight into mine. I
felt a sense of familiarity, as if I had known you
for a long time. Your laughter was like music to my ears,
and your presence brought a warmth to my life that I
had never experienced before.

As we spent more time together, I discovered
that you were not only kind and gentle, but also
strong and resilient. You had a heart as big as the
ocean, and a mind that was as sharp as a sword. I
was drawn to you in a way that I could not explain,
and I found myself wanting to know you more and
more. You were the one who made me feel like I
was finally home.

With you, I found a peace that I had never
known before. You were my anchor in a world that
was constantly changing. You were the one who
made me feel like I was worth something, and
that I had a purpose in life. You were the one
who taught me that love was not just a feeling,
but a choice. And I chose you, every day.

Now, as I look back on our time together, I
am filled with a sense of gratitude. I am grateful
for every moment we spent together, for every
laugh and every tear. I am grateful for the love
that we shared, and for the memories that we
created. You were my everything, and I will
always cherish you.

I hope this letter finds you well, and I hope
that you are happy. I am always with you, in my
heart. I love you, and I always will.

THE CURATOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.



Tours :—During the year I was out in the districts for only eighteen days. I first visited Maliya. The Thakore Saheb, there, who takes interest in antiquities, showed me his collection of ancient coins, most of which were of the Kshatrapas and of the Gujaratha Sultans. He has preserved them very carefully. The inscriptions which I saw there were mostly memorial stones and were not of historical importance.

Most of the people of Maliya are Mianas. They are of a very turbulent nature and are little amenable to discipline. But they are very brave, daring and it is said faithful also to those whom they call their friends. There are Mianas in Kaccha also whose occupation is mostly of fishing and it might be from the word मीन [a fish] that they are called by the name Mianas. They profess Muhammedan religion.

From Maliya I went to Morvi, where I saw several gentlemen including the Diwan Saheb, who take some interest in matters of ancient history, and requested them to let me know whenever they came across an ancient inscription, a coin, or any thing of that sort. In the High School there I delivered one day a public lecture on 'The Ancient History of Kathiawad' under the presidentship of the Head Master.

The present Morvi is a new town, the old one, called Mordhwajpuri founded by Mor Jethwa is situated on the eastern bank of the river Macchu. In the wars of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it became waste and the new town became populous on the other side of the river. There is a very large number of palias (Memorial stones), old and new from the 13th century A. D. at a distance of a mile and a half to the north of the city. The inscriptions on the old ones are mostly worn out; but they are sufficient to let us know that the memorial stones are of the warriors fallen victims in the civil wars.

From Morvi I went to Vankauer, the chief town of the second class state, situated in a commanding position in the hills on the Machhu river. I saw the Private Secretary to the Thakur Saheb, and the Head Master of the High School, and created some interest in the people for antiquarian subjects, and returned the next day to Rajkot.

I then heard that the articles that were formerly kept in the Bahadurkhanji Museum at Junagadha had been removed to the Darbar Hall and the Shakkar Bagh and that the Museum no longer existed there. With a view to obtain some of those articles for our Museum I visited Junagadha three times. But I was told at last that the State intended to keep the articles for a new Museum which would be opened soon.

Although I am of opinion that instead of having small Museums with poor collections in different states in this small province of Kathiawad it would be better to strengthen the central institution at Rajkot, which was patronised by the States of Kathiawar and is managed by their representatives, so as to make it an institution worthy of the name, I wished that Junagadh should have a well furnished Museum it being one of the best places of antiquities in India. I even wrote in my last year's report thus :—

" Junagadha state, premier in Kathiawad and full of antiquities of a superior nature should have a regular Archaeological Department of its own, like some other Indian States even less blessed with antiquities. The Department has sufficient work to do of reviving the Museum and enriching it with exhibits of various kinds which can easily be secured in the State itself, of publishing together all the inscriptions in the State, which are so many and so important for the local history of Kathiawar, if not for the history of India, and of preserving the ruined and ancient works of wide fame in the State".

I shall be glad to see at least the articles of antiquities, which are of special interest, re-instated in a new building with new arrangements.

Epigraphy :—The Watson Museum possesses rubbings of about 700 inscriptions from all parts of Kathiawad procured with great pains by my predecessors. Time has now come when they must be carefully deciphered and published and made known to the public. I occupied myself in studying all these and have selected about 200 which are of some historical importance, including those that have been published by the Bhavnagar State. The rest of the inscriptions are mostly from 'Palias'- memorial stones-which we find so many in every town and village in Kathiawad-recording the death of some private individual. The two hundred inscriptions I have selected are from the earliest times-from the times of Asoka-to the middle of the nineteenth century and they record something more than a mere name of a traveller or a deceased person. I shall take some months to complete my work with these inscriptions.

Most of the Persian inscriptions in the province have already been published by the Bhavnagar State in a separate volume.

Numismatics :—We are not so fortunate this year in the acquisition of ancient coins as we were last year. Only thirty one coins—1 gold, 28 silver, and 2 copper—have been added to the coin cabinet this year. (see Appendix A) One coin out of this lot is uncommon. It is of Alamgir, emperor of Delhi. Six coins of this lot are quite new to the Museum cabinet. A coin of the Tonk State is a good addition to the many coins of different states in India acquired last year.

Lectures :—I delivered two public lectures—one, as I have stated before, on 'The Ancient History of Kathiawad' at Morvi in the High School, under the presidentship of the Head Master and the other on 'The Economic History of Ancient India' in the Bhavnagar Utara here, under the presidentship of Mr. N. D. Kavi M. A. the Agency Educational Officer.

Publications—I have sent an article on 'A Marathi Inscription in Kathiawar' to the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, Poona for being read at their annual gathering. Another article on 'An epithet of Samudragupta' I have sent to the Indian Antiquary for publication. 'The Dates of the Kshatrapa rulers of Surashtra and malva' and of the rulers of Valabhi have been published as a supplement to this Report. I hope scholars will find them useful. I have examined the Kshatrapa coins and some of the Gupta coins in the Museum and I hope to publish their list in near future. A short history of the Watson Museum is also prepared and will also be a publication of the Museum.

D. B. DISKALKAR M. A.

Rajkot 24-6-21. }

Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities Rajkot.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF ARTICLES ACQUIRED FOR THE MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1920-21,

Class II-Antiquities.

COINS.			
No.	King	Metal	Source of receipt
1	Kshatrapa, Vijayasen son of Damsen, 2++	AR.	Purchased
2	Jagadekmalla	AN.	"
3- 9	Gadhaiya	AR.	"
10-15	Imitations of Akbar's square coins	"	"
16	Alamgir	"	"
17-18	Mahammad Ali, Kabuli [?]	"	"
19	Gaikawad Rupee	"	"
20	British, Queen Victoria, Straits settlements, 10 cents, 1882	"	"
21	Portuguese coin of Mary 1787, A. D.	"	"
22	" Nederal India & G. 1855.	"	"
23	French Napoleon III One Frank 1869	"	"
24	" " " 20 cent 1866	"	"
25	Confederatio Helvetica 1882	"	"
26	Turkey -constantinople, [like a two anna piece] H. 1255	"	"
27	Persian coin with the picture of a lion sword in hand and the sun	"	"
28-29	Jamshai koris	"	"
30	Junagadha Dokada	AE.	"

Presented by Mr.
chhotalal

OTHER ANTIQUITIES.

- 1 Impression of the Gala inscription of Siddharaj Jayasinha
V. S. 1193, Presented by Mr. G. V. Acharya.
- 2 A photo [coloured] of the Peshwa, Bajirao I.
- 3 " small size " "
- 4 " of Pilajirao Jadhava "
- 5 " of Shivaji's Hon "

These four photos were presented by The Hon. Secretary
Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, Poona.

Class III-Botany.

- 1 Two very tall stalks of Juvari.
Presented by Mr. Ghosalia, the Deputy Political Agent, Rajkot.

Class IV-Zoology

- 1 Skin of a wild serpent, 15ft long, from Portuguese Africa.
Presented by Mr. Mahomed Sardar Ghorji, Merchant,
Vilapery, P. Africa.

Class VII-Art and Industry.

- 1 [a] Pictures-'Substitutes for living men & women'
- 2 " An island of 'Hippes'
- 3 " Triumph of Julius Caesar
- 4 " The Spanish Armada
- 5 " Aladdin's cave
- 6 " A German inscription
- 7 " The stamp as Historian
- 8 " War Record, as Armorial Bearings
- 9 " Neolithic Art
- 10 " The Aeroplane as Mail carrier
- 11 " History of Postal Stamps
- 12 " The glory of old stained glass
- 13 " Armour for man and horse
- 14 " Natural Gallery Treasure
- 15 " More like the kongo Hoax Monster
- 16 " Antelope that whistles when alarmed
- 17 " Phacochaerus

- 18 " Queen Victoria
19 " Edward VII as Prince of Wales
20 " Col. Anderson, Political Agent Kathiawar
21 " Kaisar-i-hind group

[b] Musical Instruments

- 22 A Tambora
23 A Tausa
24 A Satar

[c] Miscellaneous articles

- 25 A chauri of sandal wood
26 A sword of the backbone of a crocodile
27 A dagger " "
28 A wood stand with a flower pot etc.
29 A stone pot with small holes made in such a way that water
does not ooze out though it is filled with it
30 A stone pot with a lid on which is engraved the picture of a
monkey
31 A stone cup
32 A fine nut cutter (Sudi) with ivory handles
33 A pillow ornamented with glass beads
34-36 Table cloths
37 A white marble globe for Hukka
38 A tin box with play things made of wood
+ Articles from No 18 to 38 have been presented by Mr. Jadhavji
Walji Vakil of Rajkot
39 A paper piece of Edward VII peace maker 1909
Presented by Parekh Ramachandra of Rajkot

Class X-Books.

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| 1 | Indian Antiquary from Jan. 1920 to Nov. 1920 | Purchase |
| | | yearly 20 Rs. |
| 2 | Epigraphia Indica 1920 | yearly 8 Rs. |
| 3 | Journal of the Bihar & Orissa Research Society
March, June, Sept. & Dec. 1920 | yearly 10 Rs. |
| 4 | Proceedings of the annual meeting of the
Numismatic Society. | } yearly 5 Rs. |
| 5 | Memoir No 1 | |
| 6 | Numismatic supplements XVII to XXXII
XXXIII & XXXIV. | |

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 7 | Catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum Vol. I, II & III. | Purchased from Oriental Book Supplying Agency Poona for 76-8-0 |
| 8 | Hindu History by A. K. Mazumdar | Purchased for 8-8-0 |
| 9 | Memoirs of the Archæological survey of India Nos. 3, 4 and 5 | Present from the Government |
| 10 | Records of the Indian Museum, Zoology, Vol. XVIII, parts I, II, III. |) " " |
| | " XIX parts I & II. | |
| | " XX | |
| 11 | South Indian Inscriptions Vol. III. | " " |
| 12 | Annual Report Arch. Survey Western circle 1918-19. | " " |
| 13 | " " Hindu & Buddhist monuments N. C. 1918-19 | " " |
| 14 | " " Burma circle 1919-20 | " " |
| 15 | " " Frontier circle 1919-20 | " " |
| 16 | Archæological survey of India Annual Report 1914-15 | " " |
| 17 | " " for 1917-18 | " " |
| 18 | Annual Report of the Jodhapur Museum | Present from the Superintendent |
| 19 | " " Jaipur Museum | " |
| 20 | Bulletin of the Nagpur Museum No 1 | " |
| 21 | Annual Report of the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Present from the Hon. Secy. Ahmedabad. | |
| 22 | Proceedings of the 1st Oriental Confernce, Poona. | " |
- + Seventy two miscellaneous books consisting of dictionaries, primers etc. in various languages, have been presented by Mr. Jadhavji Walji Vakil of Rajkot.

APPENDIX

Statement of Income and Expenditure

Cr. _____

62,871-2-11 Watson Memorial Fund at the beginning of the year
39,500-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury
15,200-0-0 War Bonds of 1926
3200-0-0 War Loan of 1929-47
4200-0-0 War Bonds of 1945-55.
708-2-0 Balance in the Imperial Bank
20-3-4 „ P. O. S. „
42-13-7 Cash on hand.

62,871-2-11

2635-3-8 Income during the year.
2609-12-2 Interest on the Notes.
25-7-6 Miscellaneous Proceeds.

2635-3-8

65506-6-7

D. B. Diskalkar,
Curator, W. M. of A.

C. H. Pandya,
Hon. Secy.

Examined the accounts and found the same to be correct. Rajkot. 12-7-11

Parashottam Giga,

Chief Vakil Palitana.

Labhshanker Kalyanrai Baxi.

Chief Vakil Wadhwan.

Auditors.

B.

of the Watson Memorial Fund for 1920-21.

Dr. _____

2208-12-3 Expenses during the year.

1748-3-0 Establishment Charges.

34-9-6 Miscellaneous expenses.

29-1-0 Purchase of coins.

128-12-6 " books.

19-14-6 Repairs.

15-10-0 Contingency.

5-3-0 Dead Stock

14-15-0 Purchase of miscellaneous articles.

30-13-0 Travelling expenses.

103-2-0 Printing Charges.

73-14-9 Dress for the peons.

4-10-0 Postal Charges.

2208-12-3

63,297-10-4 Watson Memorial Fund at the end of the year.

39,500-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury.

15,200-0-0 War Bonds of 1926:

3200-0-0 War Loan of 1929-47.

4200-0-0 War bonds of 1945-55.

1176-4-7 Balance in the Imperial Bank

20-12-11 " P. O. S. "

0-8-10 Cash on hand.

63,297-10-4

65,506-6-7

D. B. Diskalkar.

Curator W. M. of A.

E. Maconochie,
President.

APPENDIX C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.



7th August 1920.

The Second Ordinary Meeting of the Committee of the Watson Museum was, as previously notified, held at the Museum Hall, to day at 8-30 A. M.

The following Members were present :—

1. Mr. J. T. Turner Esq. Principal Rajkumar College
2. Azam Pranal V. Modi, Junagadha State Wakil
3. „ Vithaldas G. Trivedi, Bhavnagar „
4. „ Purushottam G. Oza, Palitana „
5. „ Harakhlal S. Baxi, Dhol „
6. „ L. K. Baxi, Wadhawan „

and

7. Mr. D. B. Diskalkar, Curator,

- I. Mr. J. T. Turner was elected to be the President for the time being to take the chair in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Maconochie, the permanent President, being away to Poona.
- II. The proceedings of the meeting held on 14-2-1920 were read and confirmed.
- III. The Honorary Secretary's report for 1919-20 was adopted.
- IV. The statement of receipts and expenditure for 1919-20 was passed.
- V. The auditors' report for 1919-20 was adopted.
- VI. The State Vakils of Palitana and Wadhwan were appointed Auditors for the next year.
- VII. The application for extension for a period of six months to the leave of Mr. Acharya was considered and the extension applied for was granted.
- V. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings of the day.

E. MACONOCHE

15-2-21.

Vithaldas G. Trivedi

Honorary Secretary.

20th September 1920.

The following business was transacted by a circular letter dated 20th Sept. 1920 as per rule 19 of the Watson Museum. The circular runs as follows :—

To,

*The President and Members of the Managing Committee of
the Watson Museum of Antiquities RAJKOT.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a circular No. 241-26 dated the 3rd September 1920 from the Director General of Archaeology in India for perusal and then if you approve of the idea put forward in the said circular, for permission to me to say that the Watson Museum would purchase one of the sets of Electrotypes of Indian coins.

The Director General is not in a position to give us at present any idea of the probable cost, but the cost, however high it may be, will not be out of reach of the capacity of the Watson Museum to buy the same, as the annual Budgets for these last seven years have always been surplus Budgets.

As the Director General himself cannot give me any idea of the cost I cannot on my part suggest to you the sources wherefrom the probable cost can be met with.

My opinion is that the Museum should go in for the purchase of the coins which are bound to add to the value and usefulness of the Institution and so I beg to say that the committee may accept the offer made and that they may allow me to reply to the Director General of Archaeology accordingly.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen.

Your most obedient Servant,

Rajkot
20th September 1920.

}

Vithaldas G. Trivedi
Honorary Secretary
Watson Museum Rajkot.

E. MACONCHIE Esquire C. S. I., I. C. S.

Agent to the Governor Kathiawad.

J. T. Turner Esq. M. A.

Principal Rajkumar college.

Azam State Vakil.	Junagadha
"	Jamnagar
"	Bhavnagar
"	Dhrangdhra
"	Gondal
"	Jafrabad
"	Palitana
"	Dhrol
"	Wadhwan
"	Manavdar
"	Thana Devli
"	Bajana

The Curactor,

A reply was sent to the Director General of Archaeology that the Watson Museum would buy a set of Electrotypes of Indian coins, upon the unanimous assent of the Committee.

Sd. V. G. Trivedi,

Hon. Secretary.

9-10-1920.

The following business was transacted by a circular letter dated 9-10-1921.

The circular runs as follows :—

To,

*The Members of the Managing Committee Watson
Museum of Antiquities RAJKOT.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to bring to your notice the retirement of Mr. Pranlal Vardhman Modi, the State Vakil Junagadha State and the succession of Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya to that post.

There is thus a vacancy in the body of present trustees-messrs. G. M. Munshi and P. V. Modi, and so I would request you to appoint a new Trustee as successor to Mr. Pranlal V. Modi.

The Members of the Managing Committee as per list enclosed herewith are all eligible for the post under the rules, and so I would request you to make your own proposal to nominate one of the body for the vacant post. The invested funds amounting to Rs. 62,100—0—0 always are in the names of Trustees and so the appointment requires to be made at an early date to meet the various calls on behalf of the Museum.

I have the honour to be
Gentlemen

Rajkot

9—10—20.

Your most obedient Servant.

Sd. Vithaldas G. Trivedi,

Hon. Secretary. W. M. Rajkot.

Submitted with complements to the President Watson Museum of Antiquities [Vide Rule 19 of the Museum].

Sd. V. G. Trivedi,
Hon. Secy.

E. Maconochie Esq. C. S. I., I. C. S.

Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar

J. T. Turner Esq. M. A. Principal Rajkumar College.

Azam	Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya	State Vakil	Junagsdha.
"	G. M. Munshi	"	Jamnagar.
"	Vithaldas G. Trivedi	"	Bhavnagar.
"	Ratilal Bhanji Parekha	"	Dhrangdhra.
"	Laxmishankar K. Shukla	"	Gondal
"	Dulabhji J. Doshi	"	Jafrabad.
"	Purushottom Giga	"	Palitana.
"	Harakhlal S. Baxi	"	Dhrol.
"	Labhushanker K. Baxi	"	Wadhwan.
"	J. J. Bhatt	"	Manavdar.
"	Ratilal Bhanji Parekha	"	Thana Devli
"	Jamnadas M. Vora	"	Bajana.

Mr. D. B. Diskalkar, Curator,

Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya was unanimously elected in the place of Mr. Pranlal V. Modi. The name of Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya is therefore entered in the place of that of Mr. Pranlal V. Modi in all the Notes.

Sd. V. G. Trivedi
Hon. Secy.

9-10-1920.

The following business was transacted by a circular letter dated 9-10-1920.

The circular runs as follows :—

To,

*The Members of the Managing Committee Watson
Museum of Antiquities RAJKOT.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to bring to your notice the gift of the following Photographs by Mr. Jadhavji Walji, once a leading Vakil on behalf of several states, to the Watson Museum of Antiquities Rajkot, and to request your permission to have the gift accepted by the Museum.

- (1) The Photo of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
- (2) „ of his Majesty king Edward VII
- (3) „ of Col Anderson. once the Political Agent in Kathiawar.
- (4) „ of a group of Indian Princes and British Officers and others present at Delhi on the occasion of the Kaisar-i-Hind Darbar of 1877.

I have the honour to be
Gentlemen

Rajkot

9-10-20.

Your most obedient Servant.

Sd. Vithaldas G. Trivedi,

Hon. Secretary. W. M. Rajkot.

Submitted with complements to the President Watson Museum of Antiquities [Vide Rule 19 of the Museum].

Sd. V. G. Trivedi,

Hon. Secy.

E. Maconochie Esq. C. S. I., I. C. S.

Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar

J. T. Turner Esq. M. A. Principal Rajkumar College.

Azam	Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya	State Vakil Junagadha.
"	G. M. Munshi	" Jamnagar.
"	Vithaldas G. Trivedi	" Bhavnagar.
"	Ratilal Bhanji Parekha	" Dhrangdhra.
"	Laxmishankar K. Shukla	" Gondal
"	Dulabbji J. Doshi	" Jafrabad.
"	Purushottom Giga	" Palitana.
"	Harakhlal S. Baxi	" Dhrol.
"	Labhashanker K. Baxi	" Wadhwan.
"	J. J. Bhatt	" Manavdar.
"	Ratilal Bhanji Parekha	" Thana Devli
"	Jamnadas M. Vora	" Bajana.

Mr. D. B. Diskalkar, Curator,

The gift was accepted with thanks.

V. G. Trivedi

Hon. Secy.

15th February 1921.

The first Ordinary meeting of the Watson Museum committee, as previously notified, was held at the Museum Hall, at 8-30 A. M. today the 15th February 1921.

The following members were present.

E. Maconochie Esquire C. S. I., I. C. S.

Agent to the Governor Kathiawar and

President of the Museum.

In the chair.

Azam	Chhaganlal H. Pandya,	State Vakil Junagadha
"	G. M. Munshi	" Navanagar
"	Vithaldas G. Trivedi	" Bhavnagar
"	Dulabbji J. Doshi	" Jafrabad
"	Parshotam Giga Oza	" Palitana
"	Harakhalal S. Baxi	" Dhrol
"	Labhashanker K. Baxi	" Wadhawan
Mr.	D. B. Diskalkar,	Curator

and

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Trivedi

The following business was transacted.

- I The minutes of the meeting held on 7th August 1920 were read and confirmed. So also the business done by Circulars dated 20-9-20, 9-10-20 and 9-10-20 was approved and confirmed.
- II The Budget for the year 1921-22 was considered and adopted along with proposals by the Hon. Secretary for reappropriations for excesses in the current year.
- III The following members were elected on the Committee for the year 1921-22.

- 1 The Agent to the Governor Kathiawar,

President Ex-officio.

- 2 The Principal Rajkumar College Ex-officio

Azam State Vakils of (1) Junagadha, (2) Jamnagar, (3) Bhavnagar, (4) Dhrangdhra, (5) Gondal, (6) Jafrabad, (7) Palitana (8) Dhrol, (9) Wadhawan, (10) Chuda, (11) Vadia, (12) Jetpur Mula Wala and the Curator.

- IV Azam Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya was elected Hon. Secretary for the year 1921-22 in place of Azam Vithaldas G. Trivedi retiring.

- V. The proposals of the Hon. Secretary for reappropriation of excesses of Rs. 28-12-6 and Rs. 13-14-9 under Heads 'Books' and 'Dress for the peons' were sanctioned.

- VI The application of the Curator Mr. D. B. Diskalkar for promotion was placed before the committee. The Committee invited the opinion of the Hon. Secretary who said that till now Mr. Diskalkar had not been confirmed in the appointment as Curator as Mr. Acharya was yet on leave. The Secretary added that now that Mr. Acharya was confirmed at the Provincial Museum, Bombay, Mr. Diskalkar could be confirmed as Curator. The Committee accepted the proposal and ruled in the light of the above remarks that the application for promotion was premature.

- VII The Committee elected Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi as one of the Trustees in place of Mr. C. H. Pandya who, in virtue of Resolution No IV above, was elected to be the Hon. Secretary.

VIII The Hon. Secretary with the permission of the President moved the following resolutions for revising scale of Bhatta for the peons and for giving Bhatta to the Curator while on tour.

- (a) That in view of the prevailing high prices the scale of Bhatta for peons should be revised.
- (b) That the Curator in spite of the fact that he was started with a consolidated pay should in view of the high prices be given separate Bhatta.

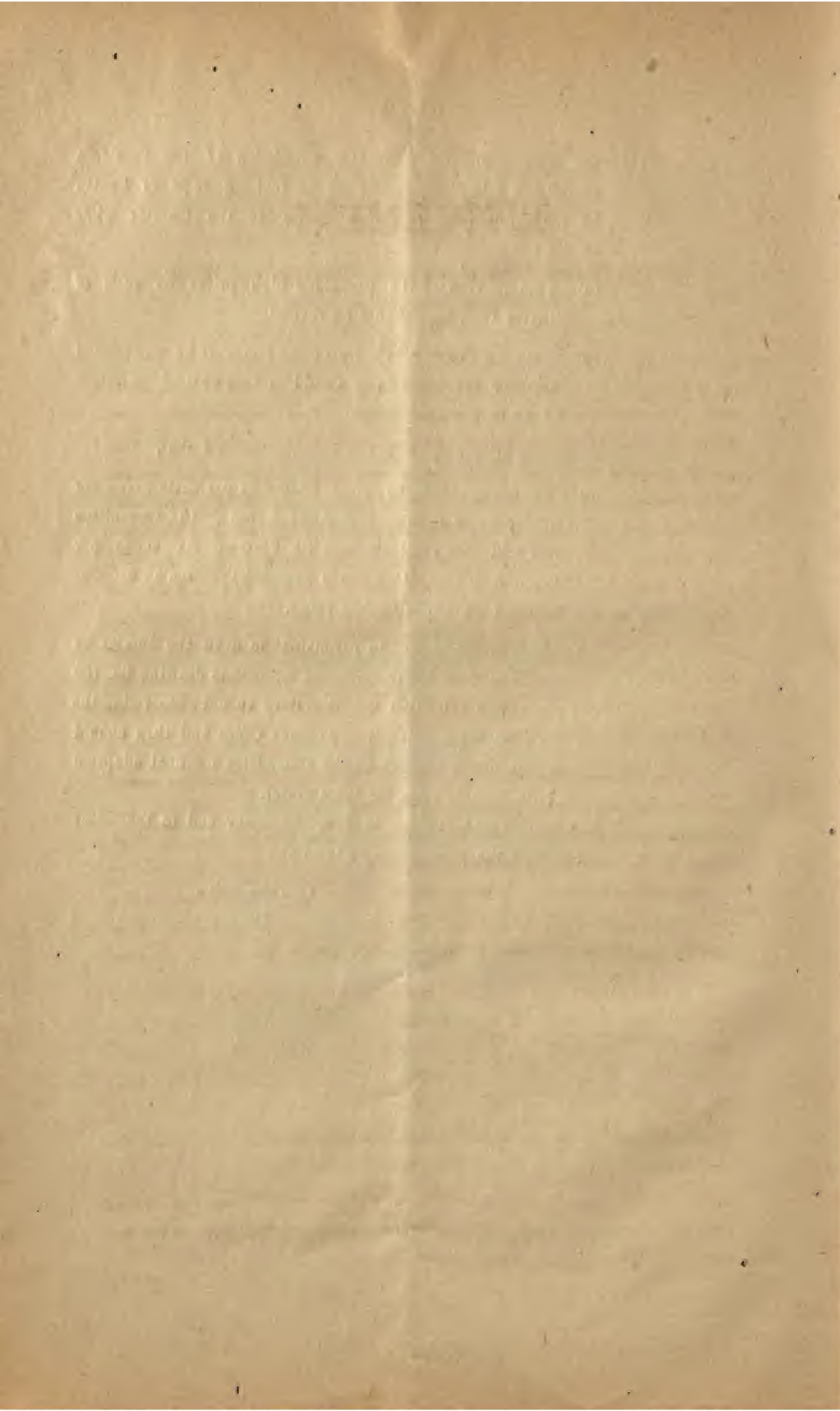
The committee after discussing unanimously resolved that,

- (a) The peons should be given Bhatta as per scale given to similar peons in the Kathiawar Agency. The Committee was told that the scale was Rs. 0—6—0 six annas per day and so the Committee accepted the scale of Rs. 0—6—0 six annas for the peons.
- (b) The Curator should be permitted to draw the Bhatta as per scale fixed by Government for officers drawing Rs. 100 per month and that the Secretary should ascertain the scale by inquiries at the Account Office and then should send round a circular to the Committee for final adoption of the Bhatta scale for the Curator.

IX A vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary and to the chair terminated the proceedings of the day.

C. H. Pandya

Honorary Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT.

(a) DATES OF THE KSHATRAPA RULERS OF MALVA AND SURASTRA.



For the chronology of the Kshatrapa dynasty of Malva and Surashtra coins are almost the only source. I say 'almost' because though we have got coins of Rudradaman, the greatest Kshatrapa of the line, they are all undated like those of his father and grand father and of his son Damaysadashri, and had we not had his inscriptions, which give clear dates we had to depend upon vague calculation for the period of his reign. The famous inscription of Rudradaman at Junagadha (Epi. Ind. VIII p. 26) dated in the year 72 was upto recent times the only date for his reign. But by the discovery of four inscriptions at Andhoi in Cutch we get a new date 52 for Rudradaman. The fifth inscription found at the same place gives one more new date for him; but unfortunately the unit figure 3 is only visible there. (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. west Cir. 1905-06 p. 35 and 1914-15 p. 67).

The importance of the date 52 for Rudradaman cannot be overestimated as it not only carries back his reign by twenty years but also helps to explode the theory so long held by some scholars that the dates 41-46 in the inscriptions of Nahapana, the Kshatrapa of the Deccan, can be referred to the Shaka Era. (J. R. A. S. 1917 p. 273 and Ancient History of the Deccan by Prof Dubreuil p. 29). It is, moreover, the earliest date in the Shaka era and consequently the earliest date of the dynasty.

Another case where the inscriptions make up for the want of coins, even undated, is the discovery of two inscriptions—one at Sanchi (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. west Cir. 1907-18 p. 37) and the other at Junagadha (Ann. Rep. Watson Museum 1919-20 p. 7) of the Kshatrapa (?) Swami Jivadaman, of whom we know only from the coins of his son Rudrasimha II. Unfortunately the dates on both these inscriptions are not clear. On the Sanchi inscription Mr. R. D. Banerji reads the date as 200, 1. The figure for 200 only is partly visible after the word संवत् in the second inscription; the part of it bearing further details of the date is broken away and lost.

The date 103 for Rudrasimha I, as *Kshatrapa*, is found only from the Gunda stone inscription (Luders-List of Brahmi Inscriptions No 963). Coins of his as *Kshatrapa* bearing that date are not yet found.

Coins of Rudrasen I, son of M. K. Rudrasimha I, bearing the date 127 are not yet found. On the Jaskan inscription of the same king the date 127 was read by Bhandaji (JBBRAS VIII p 234) Hæreal (I. A. XII p. 32.) and others. But the unit figure in the date not being quite clear Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji was inclined to read it as 6 (JRAS 1890 p. 652) Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, however reads the unit figure as 5 (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. W. C. 1914-15 p. 57). The inscription is in the Museum here and upon personal examination I can say that the unit figure is undoubtedly 5, the upper and lower strokes of the figure being quite clear. Only the middle portion of it has chipped off a little. So the date 125 that this inscription gives is not a new one as coins bearing that date are already found.

The Mulvasar (Dwarka) stone inscription (Luders, No 962) of Mahakshatrapa Swami Rudrasena is dated in 122 वैशाखवदुर्गपंचम्यां, which shows that he began to rule as Mahakshatrapa in 12. The coin dated 122 in Rapson's catalogue of Kshatrapa coins p 97, No. 330, is probably of Rudrasena as Mahakshatrapa, though it is just possible that he may have ruled as Kshatrapa and Mahakshatrapa in the same year.

The remaining two inscriptions that give us dates 114 (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. West Cir. 1915-6 p. 35 and 1914-15 p. 67) and 28 (I. A. 1912 p. 173) are not of so much use for the chronology of the dynasty as these dates are also obtained from the coins.

All other dates have been found only from the large number of coins.

The following dates have been compiled from the Catalogue of the Kshatrapa coins by Rapson (1908), the article by Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar on the Sarvania hoard of Kshatrapa coins published in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India 1912-14 p. 227ff and from the unpublished coins in the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay and the Watson Museum Rajkot and also from the inscriptions of the dynasty. A date that could not be had from Rapson's Catalogue is first taken from the Sarvania hoard and still a new date that could not be had from both these is taken from the coins in the two Museums. The uncertainty in the part of a date expressed by Rapson is removed by a clear date in the Sarvania hoard. Similarly the doubtful dates in both these collections are made

certain by a reference to the coins in the Museums, especially in the Watson Museum.

By a perusal of these dates it will be found that the Kshatrapa rulers issued coins every year and coins bearing the dates that are wanting will probably be found in future, though in a case or two some political event may be the cause of the want of coins. It will be seen that no coins bearing dates between 254 and 270 have been found. A similar gap exists between the dates 273 and 286, which is explained by Dr. H. R. Scott (JBBRAS Vol. XX p. 209) and Prof. Rapson (Catalogue of Kshatrapa Coins p. cxlv) as due to a political revolution. In the case of latter rulers the coins are rarely found.

It will also be marked that from Vishwasena, son of M. K. Bhartridaman to Yashodaman II there was no Mahakshatrapa in the family for three generations. After that from Swami Rudradaman II, for whom curiously enough we have no coins, to the last ruler Swami Rudrasimha, all are Mahakshatrapas and no Kshatrapa is to be found. Similar was the case during the times of M. K. Damajadashri III and M. K. Rudrasen II and of some others as may be seen from the dates.

It is better for me to see some future occasion to form theories on these points.

The date below which R is printed is taken from Rapson's catalogue of Kshatrapa coins. Similarly S denotes a date taken from the coins in the Sarvania Hoard, P from the coins acquired for the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay (Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. West. Cir. 1914-15 p. 29) and W denotes the Watson Museum.

A line below a date shows that the date is found from an inscription.

It need not be said here that all these dates are in the Shaka Era beginning with 78 A. D.

चट्टन	स०	No dates on coins or on the inscription (J. B. O. R. S. VI p. 51)
(S/o यशमौक्तिक)	म०स०	
जयदामन्	स०	No dates.
(S/o चट्टन)		
रुद्रदामन्	म०स०	<u>52</u> , <u>+3</u> <u>72</u>
(S/o जयदामन्)		

दामयसदश्री	श०	No dates
(S/o रुद्रदामन)	म०श०	
रुद्रसिंह I	श०	10[1], 102, 103 S R
(S/o रुद्रदामन I)	म०श०	103, 104, 10[5], 106, +, +, R P E R 109, 110, R R
	श०	110, +, 112 R R
	म०श०	113, 114, 115, 116, +, 118 R R R R R
* No Kshatraps from 103 to 110 and 113 to 118		
(ईश्वरदत्त	म०श०	1st year, 2nd year, = 110-12 (!) R R
जीवदामन्	म०श०	119, 120, R R
(S/ दामयसदश्री)		
सत्यदामन	श०	1+ +
(S/o दामयसदश्री)		
रुद्रसेन I	श०	121, 122 (?) R R
(S/o रुद्रसिंह I	म०श०	122, +, +, 125, 126, +, 28, + 30, R R R R 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, R R R R R R R 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, +, 144 R R R R R R
पृथ्वीसेन	श०	144 R
(S/o रुद्रसेन)		
संघदामन्	म०श०	144], 145 R R

(S/o रुद्रसिंह I)

† Watson Museum has 149, which is difficult to be explained.

दामसेन	म०श०	145, 14 [6], +, +, +, 150, 151, 152, R R S R R
(S/o रुद्रसिंह)		153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, +, + R R R R R R

* No Kshatraps from 145 to 153

दामनदश्री II		
(S/o रुद्रसेन I)	श०	154, 155 R R
वीरदामन्	श०	156, +, 158, 159, 160 R S S R
(S/o दामसेन)		

यशोदामन I	क्ष०	160 R
	म. क्ष०	160, 161 S
विजयसन	क्ष०	160, 16[1] S R
(/० दामसेन)	म. क्ष०	161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, S R R R R R R 168, 169, 170, 171, 172. R R R R R
दामजदश्री III (S/O दामसेन)	म. क्ष.	17[2], 173, 174, 175, 176, 177 R S R R R S
स्द्रसेन II (S/O वीरदामन)	म. क्ष.	177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, P S S R W S R 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, R S R R R R S 191, +, +, 194, +, 196, 197, 198 S R R S W 19[9], +, W No Kshatraps from 161 to 196
विश्वसिंह	क्ष.	197, 198, 199, 200 S S R R
(S/O वद्रसेन)	म. क्ष.	200, +, +, +, +, S
मर्तुदामन (S/O वद्रसेन)	क्ष. म. क्ष.	200, 201, 202, 203, 204 204, 205, 206, 207, h, 209, 210, S S S S S S 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, h 217 R R R R S R
विश्वसेन (S/O मर्तुदामन)	क्ष.	+, +, 20[6], +, +, +, +, +, +, +, S 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, S R R R R S R R, 223, 224, 225, 226, R R R R
स्द्रसिंह II (S/O स्वामी जीवदामन)	क्ष.	226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, S R S R R R 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238 S S S S S S S

यशोदामन् II क्ष. 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244
 (S/O रुद्रसिंह II S R R S R R R
 245, 24[6], 247, h, 249, +, +,
 S R S R
 252, 253, 254,
 R R R

* No Mahakshatraps from 217 to 254 at least

\$ No dates between 254 and 270

स्वामी रुद्रदामन् II म. क्ष. No coins

स्वामी रुद्रसेन III म. क्ष. 270, 271, 272, 273, +, +, +, +,

(S/O स्वामी रुद्रदामन् II) R R R R
 +, +, +, +, +, +, +,
 +, 286, 287, 288, 2[8]9, 290,
 R W R R P
 +, 292, 293, 294, +, 296, +, 298
 R R R P R
 299, 300

स्वामी सिंहसेन W R

(Siater's son of स्वामी 304

रुद्रसेन III म. क्ष. R

स्वामी रुद्रसेन IV

(S/O स्वामी सिंहसेन) म. क्ष. No dates

स्वामी सत्यसिंह म. क्ष. No coins

स्वामी रुद्रसिंह III

(S/O स्वामी सत्यसिंह) म. क्ष. 31h

* Mark no Kshatraps from the time of Swami Rudra Daman to that of the last Ruler.

(b) DATES OF THE RULERS OF VALABHI.

The dates of the rulers of Valabhi can only be obtained from their copperplates which are found in a large number. The coins of this dynasty are rarely found and they are besides very much debased and give no dates. It is very strange that this powerful family ruling at Valabhi continuously for a period of two centuries and a half should leave behind no inscriptions on stone. As an exception to this statement there is found at Ankodi only one stone inscription, which is at present lying in the Bhavnagar Museum. But unfortunately most of it is broken and nothing important beyond the name of Gubasena can be made out from it. No trace of a date if at all it existed is found on it. (Prakrit and Sanskrit Inscriptions of Kathiawar p. 30). Some small pieces of stone inscriptions giving no connected information are kept in the Watson Museum and the Vala Museum; but they are practically of no importance for the chronology. The date 247 found inscribed on a large broken earthen jar found in the ruins at Valabhi. (L. A. XIV p. 75) breaks the monotony of the dates wholly found from copperplate inscriptions.

The following is the list of Valabhi copperplates as far as my knowledge goes. The plates preceded by the asterisk are not published. The sign of interrogation before a date shows that the whereabouts of the plates are not known to me.

I could not of course include in this list the first part of the copperplate found at Gopnath (L. A. XII p. 148; Pkt and Skt. Inscr. of Kathiawar p. 64) as it cannot be determined which ruler issued it. Similar is the case with the first part of an extremely worn out plate which ends with the name of Dharasena IV. This plate lies in the Watson Museum. See also L. A. 1910 p. 130.

मटार्क	No dates
धरसेन I	No dates
दोणसिंह	183 आचण शु १५ (JBBRASXX p. 11 [Spurious ?])
धरसेन I	206 भाद्रपद शु ५ (L. A. XXXIX p. 129; E. I. XI p. 105 * " आश्विन शु ३ (Note in the Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. West. Cer 1917-18 p. 36) [Latter half of the plate only] * 207 वैशाख शु ५ (Note in the Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur West Cer 1918-19 p. 45) " वैशाख शु ३० | E. I. III p. 318 ff.

„ कार्तिक शु ५ (I A V p. 205)

* „ भाद्रपद वदि २ Iyavej plate in Watson Museum

* 208 आचण बहुल Katroda plate in Bhavnagar Museum

* 210 आचण शु १३ (Note in Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur.
West Cir. 1917-18 p. 36)

„ आचण शु १५ (E. I. XI p 109)

„ आश्वयुज व ५ E. I. XI p. 112)

* „ ? (Note in the Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur
West Cir. 1914-15 p. 29)

216 माघ वदि ३ (I. A. IV p. 104)

221 आश्वयुज व १ (Vienna Oriental Journal VII p. 299)

———— (E. I. XI p. 115)

[1st part only]

———— * Note in the Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur
West Cir. 1918-19 p. 45

घरपट्ट

No dates

गुहसेन

240 आचण शु (I. A. VII p. 66)

246 आश्वयुज वदि [१८] (I. A. V. p. 206 with wrong
date)

„ माघ वदि (I. A. IV p. 174 with wrong date; E.
I. XIII p. 338)
(2nd part only)

[2]47 (I. A. XIV p. 75) (Earthen pot inscription)

बरसेन

252 चैत्र व I. A. XV p 187; Pkt and Skt Inscr of
Kathiawad p 30)

„ वैशाख बहु ५ (Pkt and Skt Inscr of Kathiawad p. 35)

* „ ? Bhadwa plate in Watson Museum

„ वैशाख व १५ (I. A. VII p. 68)

„ „ (I. A. VII p 301)

„ „ I. A. XIII p 160; E. G. I. No 17)

„ „ (I. A. XXXIX p 130; E. I XI p 80)

269 चैत व २ (I. A. VI p 11)

270 फाल्गुन व १० (I. A. VII p 70)

* 272 वैशाख शु २ Timbdi plate in Junagadh Darbar

286 वैशाख व ६ 1st part E. I. XI 115)

2nd „ I. A. I p 46

„ ज्येष्ठ व ६ (JBBRAS XI p 359 I. A. XIV p 327)

„ आषाढ व ८ (E. I. XI p 174)

* 287 मार्गशीर व ७ ? Yala plate [2nd plate only]

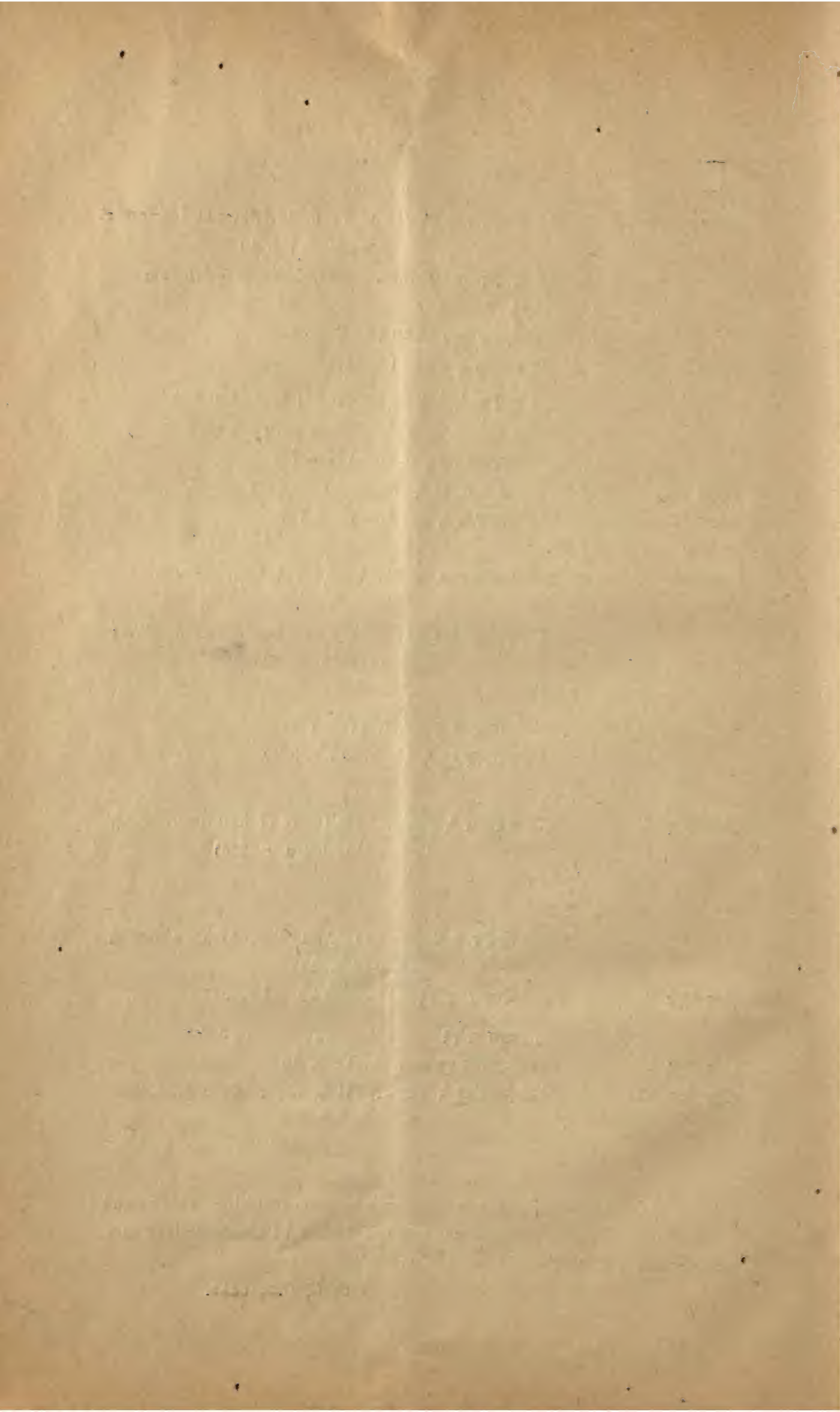
290 भाद्रपद व ८ (I. A. IX p 237)

शी शिलादित्य I
धर्मदित्य

खरग्रह	No dates
धरसेन	No dates
धुवसेन	310 आश्वयुज व १५ (I A VI p 12; Pkt Skt Inscr of Kathiawad p 40)
	* 313 आषण शु १४ Goras plate in Bhavnagar Museum
	? 315 ? ?
	320 आपाढ शु (JBBRASXX p 6)
धरसेन IV	326 आपाढ व I A. I p 15)
	„ माघ व ५ (JBBRASX p 77; I. A. I p 45)
	[2nd plate only]
	330 मार्गेशिर शु ३ (I. A. VII p 73)
धुवसेन III	332 मार्ग. शु २ (I. A. XV p 337)
खरग्रह II	337 आपाढ व ५ (I. A. VII p 76)
धर्मादित्य	
श्री शिलादित्य III	342 आषण व २ (I. A. V 207 w h wrong date)
	? 346
	* 347 वैशाख शु ५ (Note in Ann. Rep. Arch. Sur. West Cir. 1915-16 p. 55)
	? 348
	350 आपाढ व ३ (E. I. IV p. 76)
	352 भाद्रपद शु ९ (I. A. XI p. 305)
	? 356
श्री शिलादित्य IV	375 ज्येष्ठ व ५ (Pkt & Skt Inscr of Kathiawar. p. 55; Vienna Ori. Journ. p. 253)
	? 379
	? 382
	* 387 द्वितीय व ४ (Note in Ann Rep. Arch. west Cir. 1915-16 p. 55)
श्री शिलादित्य V	403 वैशाख शु १३ | JBBRAS XI p. 335
	„ माघ व १२ „ p. 355
श्री शिलादित्य VI	441 कार्तिक शु ८ (I. A. VI p. 16)
श्री शिलादित्य VII	447 ज्येष्ठ शु ५ (I. A. VII p. 79; F. G. I. No. 39)

The dates given above are not likely to be exhaustive. As I intend to publish the Valabhi inscriptions together I shall be highly obliged to a scholar who will kindly add to my knowledge.

D. B. DISKALKAR.



To,

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE

WATSON MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES

RAJKOT.

Watson Museum of Antiquities

Rajkot 27-7-1922

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the working of the Museum for the year 1921-22

PERSONNEL

2 There was no change under this head as I was duly re-elected Honorary Secretary in the first ordinary meeting held on the 15th February 1922.

3 Mr. D. B. Diskalkar M. A. continued in the post of the Curator during the year under report. The full charge of the post was handed over to him by the late Curator Mr. Girjashanker Vallabhji Acharya, who came down to Rajkot for this purpose from Bombay in the month of March 1922. It is hoped that the Curator will now be able to give an analysis of the valuable collection of coins etc. in the Museum and prepare a list of the different classes of coins for the information of the public.

TRUSTEES

4 Azam G. M. Munshi Bar-at-law Nawanagar State Vakil and Azam Vithaldas G. Trivedi B. A. L. L. B. Bhavnagar State Vakil have continued to be the Trustees of the Museum during the year under report.

FUNDS

5 The Museum Funds at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 63533-11-6, the whole of which excepting the cash in hand and the advance to the Curator have been invested as under:—

1	G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury	39500-0-0
2	War Bonds for 1928	15200-0-0
3	War Loan of 1929-47	3200-0-0
4	War Bonds of 1945-55	4200-0-0
5	Govt. of India Loan of 1931	500-0-0
6	Balance in the Imperial Bank	807-1-2
7	„ „ „ P. O. S. „	21-6-6
8	Advance to Mr, Diskalkar	100-0-0
9	Cash on hand	5-3-10
	Total	63533-11-6

MEETINGS.

6' As usual two ordinary meetings were held during the course of the year the first on 15th February 1921 and the second on 5th August 1921. The buisness transacted at these meetings as also that done by circulars is detailed in Appendix C.

TOURS.

7 It is gratifying to note that the Curator was able to move out on tour for 55 days during the year under report, during which he visited Junagadh, Jasdan, Porbandar, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Bhuj. He has been able to take impressions of several important Kshatrapa inscriptions which have not yet seen the light of the day. He has placed himself in communication with Diwan Bahanur Ranchhodhbhai Udayaram, late Diwan of Cutch to whom is due the credit of discovering the same. Some of these inscriptions are, it is heard, being edited by Mr. R. D. Benarji. The Curator's interpretation of the remaining with his elucidatory remarks will be awaited with eagerness.

RESEARCH WORK.

8 The work of publishing a brief history of the Watson Museum, as noted in last year's report will be taken up after the publication of the more important edition of the Copper-plates of the Rulers of Valabhi, which the Curator has already in hand, as he had noted in last year's report, and which is nearing completion. He has also sent an article on some unpublished copper-plates lying in the Watson Museum to be published in the annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental institute Poona.

ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

9 The Curator could not be deputed to attend the 2nd Oriental Conference held in December at Calcutta, as his presence was required

here for the then approaching visit to Kathiawar of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, He had, however, sent two articles—(1) An epithet of Samudragupta and (2) The first year of Toraman's rule in Central India—to be read on the occasion.

NUMISMATICS.

10 I am glad to be able to note that a hundred and three new coins of which thirteen are silver, one potin and the rest copper have been acquired for the Museum during the year under report. Three of these silver coins were a present to the Museum, two of them being Gadhaiya coins and one that of Kumar Gupta Mahendraditya. The former have been received from the Jodhpur Museum and the latter from Mr. N. M. Billimoria of Bhuj, to whom our thanks are due for their kindness.

11 The Advisor to the Regent Jaskan State was kind enough to send to the Curator 233 silver coins, some of which were found in a village called Kothi in the Jaskan State, for examination and they have been returned to that officer with the Curator's remarks which show that the new find of 228 coins belongs to the period of the two Sultans of Gujarat Mahamud I (Begada) and his son Muzfar II and that the rest belong to the time of the Mogul Emperor Shah Alam II.

GIFT OF PUBLICATIONS.

12 The Museum has been receiving for many years all the publications of the Government Archaeological Department free of charge from the Director General of Archaeology. A request for the gift of similar publications was made to the Director of Archaeology in the dominions of H. E. H., the Nizam of Hyderabad and it is gratifying to note that that officer has kindly consented to comply with our request.

GIFT OF ANTIQUITIES.

13 The Government of India Archaeological Department secures every year a very large collection of valuable antiquities by excavations in different circles. These antiquities are sometimes distributed free of charge by the Government to different Museums. An application for a similar gift to this Museum had been made to the Director General of Archaeology during the year under report and the reply received from that officer shows that the matter is under consideration.

VISITORS

14 The Museum was open for 342 days during the year and the number of people who visited it amounted to 63315. Among the distin

guished visitors were H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra and the Thakore Saheb of Vala. Several distinguished gentlemen and Ladies who accompanied His Excellency the Governor of Bombay also took an opportunity of honouring the Museum by a visit during their short stay at Rajkot. Mr. G. S. Joshi L. C. E. Executive Engineer Ahmedabad, also visited the Museum and inspected the Archaeological collection.

GENERAL

15 In conclusion I have the honour to tender my hearty thanks on behalf of the Committee to the Auditors, Azam D. J. Doshi, State Vakil Jafrabad and Azam Dolarrai J. Hathi, State Vakil Chuda, for the trouble they have kindly taken in auditing the accounts of the Museum for the year 1921-22

I have the honour to remain
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant

C. H. Pandya

Honorary Secretary

Watson Museum of Antiquities

RAJKOT



THE CURATOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921-22

PART I.

GENERAL REMARKS

Tours—It will be seen from Appendix A that 55 days were spent by me on tour during the year under report and that I visited Junagadh, Jasdan and some other places in the Jasdan state, Pordandar, Dwarka and some other places in the Okhamandal Prant, Jamnagar and Bhuj (Cutch.)

My chief object in going to Bhuj was to take impressions of and examine personally the very important* Kshatrapa inscriptions now kept in the Fergusson Museum Bhuj. They were discovered by Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udayaram Dave, formerly Diwan of Cutch State in about 1895, who made it known at that time to the then Curator of the Watson Museum, the late Mr. Vallabhji Haridatta Acharya. But both of them did not mark their special importance, which was first noticed by Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, formerly the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey Western Circle who visited Cutch and published notes on them in his Annual Report for 1905-6. Still the inscriptions were not generally known and curiously enough Mr. Rapson, who published his Catalogue of the Kshatrapa coins in 1908 and gave in it a complete list of the Kshatrapa inscriptions then known, has not noticed them. Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar again visited Cutch and gave in his report of 1914-15 more detailed notes on them. It was perhaps then that the scholars came to know of them and their importance. But the inscriptions have not yet been regularly edited. I was naturally eager to do the work myself and I thought it necessary to go to Bhuj.† My notes on these inscriptions will be found in the second part of my report.

I wish to suggest, though with some diffidence, a point for the consideration of scholars, which I marked in connection with the Kshatrapa inscriptions in Bhuj. I found that the name of the founder of the dynasty was spelt as चाण्डन and not चण्डन. The stroke for the vowel आ is clearly seen and seems to have been intentionally given to the letter च. I referred accordingly to some other Kshatrapa inscriptions—of course of a later period—and coins where the name of the founder of the family occurs. I must admit that the name is spelt चण्डन there. If, however, my reading

* I have shown in my last year's report how important these inscriptions are.

† I am now told that Mr. R. D. Banerji is editing some of the Cutch inscriptions.

of the name in Bhuj inscriptions is right can we not suppose that Chastan's name was also spelt in two ways like that of his overlord, spelt as कनिष्क and कानिष्क?

Another important point in connection with my Porbandar tour, which requires to be remarked is that of the correct reading of an inscription there and thereby the discovery of a new and important inscription of the Vaghela Emperor Visaldeva of Anahilvad Patan of V. S. 1315, The details of this discovery are also given in the second part.

As may be seen from Appendix B I took copies of 35 new inscriptions during this year's tour and added them to the long list of copies of Kathiawar inscriptions industriously procured by my predecessors. Some of these inscriptions were noticed by me for the first time. The full details are given in the second part.

Epigraphy—The Watson Museum possesses the following copper-plate inscriptions—

1	Dhinki Plates of Jainkadeva	of V. S.	794
2	Haddala „	Dharanivardha of Shaka S.	839
3	Dhank „	Shiladitya I of Gupt S.	290
4	Bhadva „	Dharasena II „	252
5	Iyaveja Plate	Dhruvasena I „	210
		2 nd. Plate only	
6	A Valabhi Plate reading upto Dharasena IV		
		1 st Plate only	
7	Two Plates making a complete Valabhi grant	?	*

The first three grants were long published in I.A XII p. 151, I.A.XII p 190, I.A.IX p 237 respectively by other scholars. I have already sent an article on the fourth grant to be published in the Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute Poona.

As regards the fifth plate some remarks are necessary. In 1894 the second half of a Valabhi grant of Samvat 210† was discovered in a village called Iyaveja near Palitana in Kathiawad Upon getting its information the then Curator of the Watson Museum, the late Mr. Vallabhji H. Acharya managed to acquire it for the Museum. He tried his best to find out the first half but in vain. In 1918 the Palitana Darbar found two plates making up a grant of Gupta Samvat 207 and a third plate, the first of an incomplete grant, all of which were sent to the Watson Museum for

* As the plates are hopelessly corroded it is not at present possible to give its details.

† The date is 210 on this plate and not 207 as was read by the late Mr. V. H. Acharya.

being deciphered. My predecessor, Mr. G. V. Acharya deciphered them and prepared their copies and returned the plates to Palitana as was ordered. The Palitana State instead of presenting the plates to the Watson Museum, to whose fund it had subscribed and of whose managing committee the Palitana State Vakil is a permanent member, presented them to the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay. While examining the copy of the first plate left by Mr. Acharya and the second plate from Iyaveja lying in the Museum (5 above) I found that both these plates—the second in our Museum and the first in the Bombay Museum—make up a complete grant of Dhruvasena I of Gupt-Valabhi Samvat 210. Both these plates discovered at different times and preserved also in different places are not edited. Fortunately now this complete grant can be published and I am doing that work at present.

The sixth plate noticed above is the first half of a Valabhi grant reading upto King Dharasena IV.* I have not yet been able to trace anywhere its latter half, and must publish it as it is, hoping that on some future occasion the latter half may be found. An article on both these will soon be sent to the *Ephigraphia Indica*.

The last named grant will probably be edited by Dr. V. S. Sukthankar.

2 With a view to prepare an edition containing all the copper plates of the rulers of Valabhi I have been working for more than a year. There are about 60 copper plate grants of the family so long discovered and mostly published in various journals by several scholars. It is only about eight grants that have not yet appeared in a journal but they are going to be published soon. My manuscript is almost complete and will be sent to the Press after the necessary sanction of the printing charges etc., is made by the Managing Committee of the Museum.

3 My Gujarati article on 'Amarana Inscription of the Chaulukya (Vaghela) Emperor Sarangadeva of V. S. 1333 will be published in the first number of the Quarterly of the Gujarat Pura Tatva Mandir, Ahmedabad.

Numismatics—Two finds of silver coins one consisting of 64 coins of the Gujarat Sultans discovered at Babra and the other—of 191 coins of the Mogul emperors discovered at Dasada, have already been noticed in the annual reports of the Museum for 1917-18, and 1919-20. This year again a new find of 228 silver coins of the Gujarat Sultans was

* The last line reads thus:—

परममाहेश्वरः परममहाराजमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरचक्रवर्तिधरसेनः

The plate measures $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ and contains 31 lines of writing. The distance between the two big holes at the bottom is six inches.

discovered in a village called Kothi in the Jasdan State. These coins, together with 5 others preserved in the State treasury were kindly sent to me for examination by the Advisor to the Regent, Jasdan State. All the 333 coins were duly examined and sent back to him as was desired, with the following report on their examination:-

Out of the 333 coins one coin is illegible. Two coins are of the Mongul Emperor Shah Alam II; both of the Regnal year 42, Hijari year 1215 and of the Surat Mint.

Three coins are of the Mongul Emperor Muhammad Akbar II—one having the Hijari year 1244, the second having the Regnal year 3 only and the third having the Hijari year 124+

The remaining 327 coins are all of the two Gujarat Sultans—Mahmud I (Begarha) and his son Muzffar II. The details are as follow:—

Mahmud I (Begarha)

180 coins in all

61 undated

9 doubtful

110 dated as below:—

1 of the Hizari year 892

3 " 894

2 " 899

1 " 89+

1 " 900

3 " 901

2 " 902

4 " 903

6 " 904

1 " [9]07

2 " 908

5 " 909

2 " 90+

8 " 910

20 " 912

14 " 913

1 " 914

11 " 915

20 " 917

3 " 91+

.....

110

Muzffar II

147 coins in all

99 undated

48 dated as below:—

9 of the Hizari year 918

14 " 920

6 " 921

6 " 922

1 " 923

1 " 924

4 " 926

2 " 929

4 " 92+

1 " 9++

...

48

The Advisor to the Regent wishes to present some of the lot to the Watson Museum Rajkot and the remaining to different Museums in India. We have not yet received the share that is to be assigned to us,

2 This year 103 coins-of which 13 are silver one potin and the remaining copper-were acquired for the Museum. Three silver coins out of this lot were presented-two Gadhaiya coins by the Jodhapur Museum and one coin of Kumargupta Mahendraditya by Mr. N. M. Billimoria of Bhuj. (Cutch) All the rest were purchased. The important addition to the Museum cabinet this year was of the Kushan, the Indo-Parthian, the Indo-Bactrian, and the Odumbara coins, which had not existed in it. The details of the coins are given in Appendix C.

Rajkot,	}	D. B. Diskalkar M. A.
20-7-22		Curator, Watson Museum of Antiquities Rajkot.

THE CURATOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921-22

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NOTES ON THE PLACES VISITED DURING THE YEAR.

Junagadh—To Junagadh I had been twice—once to see the new building of the Museum wherein the large number of Archaeological objects, which had been removed elsewhere from the old building of the Museum, have been again preserved with due care. I quote the following from the Annual Report on the Administration of the Junagadh State for 1921-22 p. 79.

"The Museum contains rare articles of archaeological interest as well as copper plates* and old coins of various descriptions and historical importance collected mostly from different mahals and the Uparkot. These articles have now been transferred from the Sakarbag bungalow to the spacious building adjacent to the old palace in the town (Old Kutcheri Hall), and are in charge of an Assistant Curator under the general supervision of the Principal, Bahauddin College. The annual expenditure of Rs. 2329 was sanctioned in the last year's budget for the upkeep of this department. "

Another time I had been to Junagadh to see which of the copper plates of the rulers of Valabhi have been preserved in the Junagadh Museum and to refer to some books which are not in the Watson Museum and which contained important inscriptions I specially wanted to study. The Junagadh Museum possesses the following Valabhi copper-plates:—

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Timdi plates of Valabhi Sm. | 252 (I. A. VII p. 68) |
| 2 | Malia | " 252 (F. G. I. No. 38) |
| 3 | Navalakh | " 286 (E. I. XI p. 174) |

I also purchased from a coin collector there some nice coins of the Indo-Parthian and Kushan rulers.

Jasdan—From a friend in Jasdan I got information that a find of old silver coins is obtained in a village in the Jasdan State and that the coins had been kept by the Advisor to the Regent in his office for the purpose of deciphering. I at once went to Jasdan to examine the coins and if possible to secure the collection for the Watson Museum. Upon a general examination I found the coins to be of the two Gujarat Sultans—Mahmud,

* Besides the Valabhi plates given below there are in the Museum only the following plates as I could see.—*D.B. D.*

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Una plates of Balavarman | (E. I. Vol IX p. 1) |
| 2 | " | Avanivarman (" p. 6) |

popularly called Mahmud Begada and his son Muza'far II. The advisor to the Regent expressed his wish to send the whole lot to Rajkot (see page 8 above) and to consider the point of the gift of them to the Museum afterwards.

Jasdan claims to be a very old place. Watson says that it possibly derives its name from Swami Chastana, one of the very earliest of the Kshatrappa dynasty.* But the late Mr. Vallabhji Haridatta Acharya of the Watson Museum differed from this view and proposed to derive the name जसदन from the name यशोधन of a person who may have founded the town.† I have, however, to express my dissent to both these derivations: Against the first I have to say that the name जसदन of the town can no doubt be philologically derived from the name चसदन of the founder of the Kshatrappa family of Surashtra and Malva. The locality of the town was also no doubt important in the Kshatrappa times as an inscription of Rudrasena, the son of the great grandson of Chastana of 203 A. D. was found at a short distance from Jasdan.‡ But the mere presence of an inscription and that too of a distant descendant is not sufficient to say that the town was founded by the founder of the dynasty; for Kshatrappa inscriptions are also found in other places of Kathiawad. If the town was founded by Chastana it ought to have been of much importance, while no such thing appears. The Kshatrapas counted Junagadh as the most important place in Kathiawad. I am even inclined to suppose that Chastana himself did not come to govern Kathiawad. He was ruling at Ujjain on behalf of the Kushan emperors. It was Rudradaman, his grandson, that conquered Cutch and Kathiawad and appointed his viceroy Pahlava Suvishakha, at Junagadh. Against the second derivation I have to say that there is no evidence—epigraphic or traditional for the existence of a man named यशोधन which more suited to be the adjective of a man. I think that the name Jasdan of the town was derived from the name Jasa of a Khuman Kathi chieftain. For it is worthy of note that Jasa is a very common name with the Kathis and Jasadan is the biggest of the Kathi States. Now the word 'Dhana' means property or estate in Kathiawad. The town being the estate of a Kathi chieftain named Jasa was called Jasadhana. If the connection of the name of the town with the Kathis is acknowledged it becomes not a very old town. The oldest inscription found in Jasdan is of V. S. 1292, but

* Kathiawar Gazetteer p.455

† Ann. Rep. of the Watson Museum for 1905—6 p. 59

‡ „ Arch. Sur. W. C. 1914-15 p 57 The inscription is in the Museum here.

unfortunately it being much worn out it is not known if any name of the place was existing there. During the rule of the Ghoris of Junagadh there the place was called Ghorigadh. Later on the town fell into the hands of the Khumans of Kherdi and was conquered from Jasa Khuman in about 1665 by Vika Khachar, the ancestor of the Khachar Kathis of Jasdan in whose possession it has since been. I think it is just probable that the town was called Jasdan after this Jasa Khuman. Any how my point is that the name of the town is not a very old one and is after some Kathi chief. I may also propose that the latter part of the name Jasdan may be after **दना** also a common name with the Kathis.

In Jasdan proper I visited a masjid called the Kalu Pir. This was no doubt formerly a Hindu temple but was turned into a masjid by the Muhamedans most probably during the rule of the Ghoris of Junagadh. In its western wall there is a worn out inscription. When I visited the masjid it was all plastered with chunam but when I got it removed I could see eight inscribed lines in Sanskrit. The date is fortunately rather clear. It is V. S. 1292 Magh vadi 5. A few letters here and there can only be read in the rest of the inscription. It seems to record a monthly grant of six drummas by a king, (श्री [.....] सिंहदेवेन) the first part of whose name is not seen, for the worship of some god. Under the present circumstances when the whole of the building has been completely transformed into a masjid it is not possible to say to which god the temple was dedicated.

I visited several places in and about the Jasdan town—the Apaghati vav, the Samadhi of Apa Joita, a Kathi Bhagat, the Alan Sagar, the village Bakhalvad two miles from Jasdan—but I did not find any inscription older than hundred years. Only on the “pagalas” of Apa Joita’s Samadhi I could see an inscription of V. S. 1877 recording the name of the Bhagat.

Ghela Somanath—I next visited the shrine of Somanath, at a distance of eleven miles to the north east of Jasdan and a mile from the village named Piplia. The solitary temple of Somanath is situated in a very charming locality on the eastern bank of the river called Ghela, after which the God seems to have been called Ghela Somanath to distinguish him from Patan Somanth. In a spacious compound enclosed on four sides by a wall are two temples of Shiva. The main temple of Somanath is to the north of the other which is of Nilakantha Mahadeva. Between these two temples there is a small open ground enclosed on the west by a wall which shows signs of a masjid. I could not get any satisfactory explanation as to the existence of a masjid in the middle of the two temples. Of the two tem-

ples the main temple of Somanath seems to have been re-built very recently. No inscription is engraved in it. On the door of the other temple of Nilakantha, however, are two Gujarati inscriptions, one of V. S. 1798 recording that a temple was built at the cost of 625 R. by Davagar and the other records that in V. S. 1850 magh Sudi 4 Thakor Shri Vakhatsingji had come there to worship Mahadeva Somanath, together with his officers, the Diwan, ministers and 1000 horsemen. This visit to Ghela Somanath by the Bhavnagar Maharaja might have taken place on his way back from Jasdan where he had gone to humble Vajsur Khachar, the powerful Kathi ruler of the place.

To the west of the Somanath temple outside the courtyard is a Sati's *Palia* fixed in the ground. It records that Jamani, the wife of Jasa became Sati in V.S. 1575. On a hillock, in front of the main temple is built a Sati's *Deri* exactly facing the God Somanath. The Sati is said to be Minaldevi, the wife of Ra Kawat the Chudasaman ruler of Junagadh. It is said she was a devotee of Siva, and all the while thought of nothing but the contemplation of the God. Hence her *deri* was built in front of the Somanath temple in such a way that the sati can have the sight of Siva all the time. The tradition with the common people goes that at midnight the Sati comes to worship the God in person. The *Deri* has an inscription only 29 years old.

On the southern side of the river are about 10 *palias* on a mount. Only one of them bears a much worn out inscription of V.S. (17)99.

Gadha—I next visited the Gadha, sometimes called Hingol gadha, eleven miles to the north east of Jasdan. There is nothing of Archaeological importance there. The present fortress (Gadha) was built only in V. S. 1859 as an inscription there states. There are a few remains of the old fortress to the south just a—little below the present one.

Bhoira—At a distance of 12 miles to the north east of Jasdan is a small village called Bhoira, which I visited next. It derives its name from a big cave (Guj=Bhoiru) to the south of the village, on a neighbouring hill. There are a few *palias* fixed between the village and the Bhoiru, but they are in a bad state of preservation. Only a few letters here and there could be read on them. On one I could read V. S. 1835 but the person—or rather the man, because the picture of a horseman was engraved on it while on the *palia* of a woman the picture of a hand is engraved in a right angle, in whose name it was raised could not be read. The tradition goes that there was on the hill a fort in old times which was destroyed by the Chudasama ruler Ra Khengar (II). There is however no trace left to suppose in that way.

The Cave or Bhoiru, after which the village is called Bhoiru is carved out in a small hill and faces to the east. The Botad Jasdan Railway line passes from near it. On the cave is a small house built where a Bava lives. The entrance to the cave is about 5 by 2½ ft. The inside of the cave seems to have been much filled with earth and is very dirty. The darkness ruling in it, it is an unpleasant task to enter it. When we entered the cave we saw a hall about 10 ft. north to south and 12 ft. east to west. To the west of the hall and in front of the main entrance there seems to be another entrance perhaps the door of a Garbhagar (or Nijamandira as they call it in Kathiawad). But it is buried and we could not go further. In the middle of the hall are two carved out pillars of rough workmanship; about 7 ft. high supporting the ceiling. To the north the cave did not extend much as that part was filled with earth. But to the south when we turned we saw two more pillars on the east and the others to its west giving us to understand that the cave extended much to the south. But it was all darkness, the light could not stand and for want of pure air we could not go further, the cave as I saw it could not give me any idea as to what it was, but I think it is an ordinary carved out portion of the hill fashioned in the form of a temple. Some of the people who had come to show us the cave said, as is many times the case, that the cave extends as far as the town Jasdan but that the way is buried. Upon my proposal to the Deputy Kamadar saheb of the State, who had kindly accompanied me, that the state should better excavate the cave and form its exact idea, he said that the state would consider the point.

Sardhar.—On my way back to Rajkot from Jasdan I made a halt at Sardhar the chief town of a Mahal of the Rajkot state at a distance of 15 miles from Rajkot on the Rajkot Bhavnagar road. The town is surrounded by a strong wall. There is a very fine and large tank at a short distance from it. To the south of the town out-side the wall there are some palias but they are of very modern times. On two of V S. 1769-Sudi 8, Saturday I could read the name of Valaji Ghavalamana (?) No inscriptions of older dates could be found. Sardhar however claims some antiquity. In the Kathiawad Volume of the Bombay Gazetteer (p. 649) the following is stated :—

Sardhar is said to have been a conquest of Lakha Phulani, but this is merely a tradition. It was certainly held by the Vaghelas, for many years and was in their possession at the time of Akbar. Sardhar is being described in the Ain-i-Akbari as being a possession of the Vaghelas. But it was conquered from them by the Muhammedans who placed a strong

Thana ther. Afterwards, the Khacher Kathis of Bhadla on the dissolution of the empire conquered the town but were unable to retain it and they were forced to yield it to Thakor Ranmalji of Rajkot. Sardhar has been since then in the possession of the Thakor of Rajkot.

Porbandar—I left Rajkot on 16-11-21 for Porbandar or Sudampuri as the Hindu pilgrims would better call it. It has been the Jethwa capital since only the last 150 years. Yet there are some important Archaeological remains in the city as there are in the adjoining parts of it.

The earliest inscription found in Porbandar is of V. S. 1315. It is on a thin slab of stone at present lying in the shop of a confectioner called Dahya Kandoi in the Mithi Mandvi. It is there for many years and nobody knows from where it was brought there. The inscribed portion has pitifully suffered much and cannot be clearly read. Mr. Jaikrishna Indrajī, a famous Botanist, and the retired forest officer of Porbandar and the late Mr. V. H. Acharya read a few letters here and there and thought its date to be (12)13. Mr. G. V. Acharya in his annual report for 1910-11 p. 39 remarked that the date of the inscription might be 1315 or 1415, and read the inscription as belonging to a king called Vikramasinha. By constant application to the inscription, I have, however, found that the inscription is very important and belongs to the Chaulukya Vaghela Sovereign Visaldeva and that it is dated V. S. 1315. We have only one more inscription of the sovereign—a copperplate grant from Kadi in Gujarat, dated V. S. 1317 and published by Dr. Buhler in *Indian Antiquary* Vol. VI p. 210. The present inscription coming from the westernmost part of his empire makes a valuable addition. The stone has above the inscribed portion the picture of a cow with her calf beautifully engraved. The inscription as I have just said cannot be fully read but it seems to record possibly the grant of some land together with the gift of a cow (i. e. *सवत्सगोपदान*) during the reign of Panchas headed by ? over the province of Saurashtra when Visaldeva was ruling at Anhilvad and Nagad was conducting all the affairs of the state as his prime minister. This Nagada is the same as that mentioned in the Kadi plates and in the Kodinar Prashastis of the poet Nanaka. (I. A. XI p. 100). That he was a Nagarby caste is known from the letter as well as from Harshagani, the author of the *Vastupalacharit*.

Another inscription, which was not noticed before by any body is dated V. S. 1329. It is on a yellow stone pedestal of an image in the south east corner of the stone carved staircase leading down to the Kedarkund in front of the Kedareshwar temple. In the place of the inscription there

is a little darkness and so it is not easily seen. The whole place is naturally very damp and as a result of that a larger part of the inscription and the image are pecked off and nothing beyond **संवत् १३२७ वर्षे** in the first line can be seen. In a few years even these letters are bound to disappear if no precaution is taken. Even these few words are of very much importance, as from them we can say that the Kedareshwar temple in front of which the Kedarkund is carved in must be at least as old as this inscription. No other old inscription is seen there. The one fixed in the wall of the temple and facing to the east is quite a new one -of Sm. 1894- and records that the temple was repaired by Bai Shri Rupalibai mother of the late Rana Shri Vikamatji.

There are two other old temples -possibly older than the one just described, of much Archaeological importance. One is called the Surya temple. There is much Darkness in this Sun temple. It is wholly built of stone There is no old inscription in it. It must be I think of the Chaulukyan period.

There is the other temple of Gopalalal as old as the Sun temple, just adjoining it. Curiously enough Dr. Burgess or Mr Cousens does not mention this temple though they have referred to some other comparatively modern temples. The reason is perhaps that the Gopalalal temple is wholly transformed into a private dwelling. Though it is adjoining the Surya temple the way to it lies from another lane of the city and through a private house. There is a wall between the two temples. The temple is in a very bad condition. The tradition goes that it was destroyed by Allauddin Khilji before he went to Bileshwar to destroy the Mahadeva temple there. The shikhar is destroyed. There are lying here and there stones of the temple which have been used by the Pujari for building his Private dwelling which touches the main part of the temple. There is no image in the temple the **निजमंदिर** being partly closed by a permanent wall. Some brass images are kept at the entrance of the Nijamandir. The Sabhamandapa is very spacious having on its ceiling very beautifully designed specimens of architecture mostly in a ruinous condition. The southern part of the space for Pradakshina is permanently closed with broken furniture etc. of the Pujari. A portion of the back part of the temple is only accordingly seen on the northern part. The outward part of the temple has a northern and a western nich containing broken but fine images. The Pujari or rather the owner of the temple is a young Nagar Brahmana who showed me a copperplate in his possession of V. S. 1752 in Gujrati recording some concessions to Bhat Raghava Somaji by order of the Maharana Shri Shultanji.

He could show me no other record or give me any important information as regards the temple. I wish some experienced archaeologist visit the temple and report to the Darbar for its conservation.

The temples of Lankeshwar and Dudheshwar built of stone in the north of the city seem to be very old but no inscription is found there.

In a small temple of Padmini Mata of the Kharwa community of Porbandar is fixed in the south west corner a slab of stone bearing Sanskrit inscription of V. S. 1334, Ashwin Shudi 14. Unfortunately a large portion of the inscription in the south west corner has been peeled off and the lower portion of the inscription cannot be clearly read. From what remains we see names of some state officers constituting a Panchakula. The name Palha there is very important. He is most probably the same Palha of the Amarana inscription of V. S. 1331, who was appointed viceroy over Saurashtra by Sarangdeva Vaghela. Sarangdeva is not mentioned in this inscription though it is of his time.

In Holi Chakla in the courtyard of the house of Adhyaru Ghelaram Premasagar Kavi is a small Deri containing a palio of V. S. 1631 Kartik Sudi 3 recording the death of Adhyaru Someshwar, the Rajgar. Adhyaru is the corruption of Adhvaryu and Rajgar of Rajaguru. He was the ancestor of the present family of the priests to the Ranasaheb of Porbandar.

A beautifully engarved inscription on a black stone is lying near the water cistern in the Darbargadha recording in 8 lines of Sanskrit-Gujarati, that in V. S. 1896 (the tank called) Bhojsara was dug to the east of the Sudampuri by Rupaliba, who is mentioned in the Kedareshwar temple inscription of V. S. 1894.

Outside the city to the north of the railway station is an archaeologically important place caled that of the Porav Mata. Pandit Jaikrishna Indraji the famous Botanist of Porbandar was kind enough to accompany me and show me the place. The reason why the Mata (goddess) was caled Porava was explained to me by him thus -The Gujarati word પેરાવું means to ford. Before the Jubilee bridge was constructed the people would go to Porbandar by fording the water of the sea at the Porav Mata's place. Even now cattle from Porbandar going to the Jungles ford from there. The Mata's temple facing to the north is now wholly fallen down. It seems to have fallen down very recently. What a sad thing it is that our people even now do not see the value of preserving ancient and important objects. The stones used for the temple are very large and beautifully engraved.

There are nine images of Matrakas and one of dancing Ganpati kept in an enclosure to the north-east of the ruins of the temple. They must have been formerly in the temple but seem to have been fortunately removed when it was thought the temple would no longer stand. Though these images are not in a fair condition what remains with the goddesses and their *Vahanas* is sufficient to show that they are interesting specimens of old sculpture I wish the State would remove these images as well as other interesting inscriptions like that of Visaladeva, to the rooms of the State Library or allow the Watson Museum to take them to Rajkot. Such images of Matrakas are rarely seen in Kathiawad. There is a palio in a small shrine in front of the ruins of the temple, recording the death of Paramar Palhana Rudradas (?) in V. S. 1391.

Porbandar is famous for its white stone, and various specimens of stone found in the State have been kept in the upper storey of the State Library. The Botanical collection made by Pandit Jaikrishna Indrajī, from the State, especially from the Barda hills can also be seen there. In the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held recently in Rajkot these were shown together with many other fine ones including the coffee from the Barda hills. The Dheds of Porbandar are very skilful weavers as may be seen from the only fact that they won medals in the Exhibition.

OKHAMANDAL

I sailed to Dwarka on 16-11-21. I had expected to discover in Dwarka and the rest of the Okhamandal Prant many important inscriptions etc. as the province is not much visited by Archaeologists. Burgess and Cousens have not a line for Dwarka or the Okhamandal in their antiquities of Kathiawad. The reason why Archaeologists very rarely visit the Prant is more probably because it does not possess important antiquities than because it is a troublesome task to travel in it. Except for the big and lofty temple of Ranachhodrai, at Dwarka where thousands of Hindu pilgrims go every year it has not much importance. Okhamandal, as it sometimes means- (Okha=bad and Mandal=coun.ry) is an extremely unpleasant tract of land devoid of fertile fields, flourishing villages, and beautiful rivulets. It has been made more unpleasant and barren by the Vagheras, a brave but turbulent and lawless tribe who know nothing of refined ways of life and except the Mianas of Malia the like will not be found throughout Kathiawad. From the earliest times to the present day this Prant is mostly inhabited by such people. It is no wonder thus that no important objects of Archaeological interest are found there. Though there is no natural boundry to separate Okhamandal from the rest of the Kathiawad peninsula it has always been considered more or less like a separate province which

has very little to do with the rest of Kathiawad. The Railway which is being constructed to the northern-most point of the Okhamandal from Jamnagar will, I think, rapidly remove this aloofness of this small province.

Very little is accordingly known of the early history of Okhamandal. "Indeed it is so encrusted with ludicrous legends and misty tradition that any attempt to dispel the historical darkness of the land by separating truth from fiction, and thus concentrating a few feeble rays of light on its primeval state, is almost a fruitless task.*' Leaving aside the Pauranik account of Krishna and Yadavas and the jumble of bardic legends there is no important historical material found in the province except the Kshatrapa stelae* and the Dhinki copperplates.† Two copperplate grants—one of V. S. 941 and the other of Yudhisthira Smavat 3663 are in the possession of the Shankaracharya of Sharada Matha at Dwarka. But there is a very strong doubt as regards their reliability. They are described by the late Mr. H. H. Dhruva in his book entitled 'Baroda State Delegate at the VIII International Congress of Orientalists held at Stockholm and Christiania.' A few inscriptions have been discovered in the province but they are by the inclemencies of the sea weather mostly worn out and cannot be read. They are besides more or less of modern times.

Dwarka or Okhamandal is very rarely mentioned in epigraphic material found elsewhere or in other historical documents. The Palitana plates of the Garulaka king Simhaditya of Gupta Samvat 255 (A.D. 574) mention that his father Varahadas II had defeated the ruler of Dwarka but very unfortunately the name of the Dwarka king even is not recorded.§ This is as far as my knowledge goes the earliest epigraphic mention of Dwarka and its king. From the Muhammedan times i. e. from the sixteenth century A. D. Okhamandal is sometimes mentioned in other records. 'Okhagir' was a district of the Sorath Sarkar ‡

Dwarka—Dwarka is famous for its possessing the most celebrated temple of Shri Krishna, called also Ranchhodrai, who after his seventeenth battle with Jarasandha fled from Mathura, arrived with his army of Yadavas at Okhamandal, conquered all the western part of the Kathiawad

*Watson, Kathiawad Gazetteer p. 586

*Luder's List of Northern Inscriptions No. 962

†I. A. XII p. 151

§Epi. Ind. Vol. XI p. 16

‡For Pauranik references to Dwarka in Vasudeva Upanishad, Mahabharat etc. see I.A.XVI p. 84 ff

peninsula and declared himself king at Dwarka. Tradition goes that Vajranabha, his great grandson built the present famous temple* of Ranchhodrai sometimes called *त्रैलोक्य सुंदर*, meaning the handsomest temple in the three worlds, and also *जगत् मंदिर* (or *देहेरु*) meaning the one temple on the earth. The temple is no doubt a very grand and lofty one visible from a very long distance—from about 20 miles in a steamer. East to west it is about 90 ft. and north to south about 70 ft. Its height, they say, is about 150 ft. I think, however, that it is about 100 ft. It has five storeys. On the fourth storey there is an unformed image of a goddess, thickly plastered with 'Sindur' and called Shakti Mata. On the fifth storey is a dom called 'Ladva Deheru,' the way to it is by a stone ladder. On this dom there is a stone pillar called 'Diva dandi,' where there is a huge flag fluttering all the while. When at the wish of a pilgrim a new flag replacing the old one is to be raised a big lamp is lighted on the Diva Dandi, at night. The topmost part of the Shikhar is made of silver and gilded with gold. From the top the view around is simply undescrivable. On some pillars just in front of the Nijamandir are engraved inscriptions of V.S. 1601, 1691 and 1675 recording simply the names of certain pilgrims. The Nijamandir faces to the west. The image of Krishna, or of Ranchhodrai as it is locally called, is of black marble about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft high. The image popularly called of Krishna i.e. Vishnu is technically of Trivikrama, as it has Shankha, Chakra, Gada and Padma, in its lower left hand, upper left hand, upper right hand and lower right hand respectively as prescribed in the Hindu science of Iconography.^x In fact in all the temples popularly called as dedicated to Vishnu or Krishna, his eighth incarnation, in Dwarka or Bet as also elsewhere I found the images to be scientifically of Trivikrama, one of the twentyfour names of Vishnu. There is not a single image strictly of Vishnu or of Shri Krishna i.e. Shankha, Chakra, Gada, and Padma, being in the upper left hand, lower left hand, lower right hand and upper right hand respectively in the case of Vishnu's image and in the lower right hand, lower left hand, upper right hand and upper left hand respectively in the case of Shri Krishna's image §

Because of the destructive action of the elements at Dwarka by which every article there, be it of metal, wood or even of stone, is very soon

* Jain accounts, e-g Shatrunjaya Mahatmya, state that it was built by Kubera for Krishna in one night. See I. A. XXX p. 300 ff. Another tradition, which has some historical meaning says that it was built by a Gupta king from the Gangetic Delta.

^x T. A. Gopinathrao's Hindu Iconography Vol. I part I p. 231 or Memoir of the Archaeological Survey of India No. 2 p. 25.

§ Three Vishnu images preserved in the Watson Museum are also strictly of Trivikrama. I do not know why most of the so called Vishnu images found throughout India are of Trivikrama. Experts would better try to find out the reason.

disintegrated, the main temple of Ranchhodrai has always to undergo repairs. When I went there the repairs were going on. As a result of that it is impossible to know of the architecture of the temple though it is most likely to be of a simple style. Layers after layers of cement have all covered the original architecture. A local man who showed me all through the temple told me that there were several inscriptions which have been hidden and lost because of the repairs. On the second floor of the temple are fixed in the walls four inscribed stones probably brought from elsewhere—two of which are of V. S. 1624, one of 1634 and on the fourth no date is to be seen. The letters are so awkwardly engraved that nothing important can be made out of the individual letters.

In the courtyard where the temple of Ranchhodrai stands there are also other temples, the important of which are the following. The temple of Devaki, the mother of Shri Krishna, is just in front of the main temple. On pillars of this temple can be seen traces of some worn out inscriptions. In one I could see only the Samvat 1680. In the pradakshina rooms of this temple there are in the niches broken images of Narasimhavatar, Mahishasur-mardini etc. of fine workmanship. There is a Bengali inscription in the floor. The way of inscribing it is uncommon and hence I give it below:—

पितामह	श्रीमदनगोपाल दे
पितामही	स्वर्गीया शुभांशुवदना दासी
पिता	श्रीसुरेन्द्रमोहन दे
माता	स्वर्गीया.....दासी
श...	श्रीविश्वेश्वर दे
?	श्रीमती तारासुंदरी दासी

To the south-west of the main temple there is one of Madhavrai. On both the sides of the stone door there are engraved pictures of human paws numbering about twenty. Below these are worn out inscriptions. Just in front of this temple there is another facing to the west. It is of Trikamrai. The image of Trikamrai as also of Madhavarai is like that of Ranchhodrai. In the north-west corner of this temple there are images of Ganapati and Saraswati. On the pedestal of the latter are engraved two lines the first of which clearly reads श्री संवत् १६१६ वर्षे शाके १४८१ and the second is mostly covered with cement. On the floor paved with stone between the main temple and these two temples there are many inscriptions in modern characters; but being constantly rubbed by the pilgrims' feet and also because of the bad sandy stone nothing can be made out of them. In the compound there are also the temples of Kalyanrai, Parashottamrai,

Ambaji, Dattatraya, Laxmi Narayan, Kusheshwar Mahadeva and of the Pattaranis of Ranchhodrai- Jambuvati, Radha, Laxmi and Satyabhama—In the inside of Shri Shankaracharya's Matha behind the main temple there is a loose slab of sand stone bearing a Gujarati inscription in eight lines recording the passing away of the Shankaracharya Shri Hayagrivanand Saraswati in the bright half of Shravana of V.S. 1875. Another piece of stone lying there bears a worn out inscription on which the words गोविंद विठ्ठल कुलकर्णी can however be read. The Shankaracharya was out of Dwarka when I had been there and unfortunately I could not see therefore the two cotterplates noted above by me as also other historical material with him.

When we go out of the courtyard towards the Gomati river, to the south by the southern door, called Moksha Bari- the northern door called the Svarga Bari is the main entrance to the temple from the town- we come across several temples which look older than they actually are and palias mostly worn out and sometimes bearing dates in the last two centuries. The most important of these temples is the one of Sangam Narayana, just at the place where the Gomati falls into the sea, and hence named accordingly.

As is always the case with sacred places in India there are in Dwarka many more temples, Kundas, wells etc., named after various gods most of which are of no archaeological interest. The Chakra Tirtha and the temple of Chakra Narayana are of very ancient fame like the main temple. One is supposed to get Moksha if one's corpse is burnt here. The bones if thrown into the Tirtha are supposed to take the form of a Chakra. For some description of this readers would better see Indian Antiquary Vol XVI p.84 ff. A temple of great archaeological interest is that of Rukmini, the wife of Shri Krishna, situated at a short distance to the north-west of the town. It stands on a spacious platform about five feet high from the ground. It faces to the west. The way to it is by a stone staircase to the south. The Nijamandir contains a small image of Rukmini, the Mandapa about 10x12 ft. has nothing particularly interesting, but from the outside the temple is very finely engraved with human figures etc. In fact this is the only temple through out Okhamandal the old and excellent architecture of which is more or less still in tact. In front of this temple is on the same platform a porch supported by four massive pillars which is said to be the Mandavo where the marriage of Krishna with Rukmini took place.

The most important and I may say the most ancient object of Archaeological interest in Dwarka is the stone pillar inscription, or

sepulchral stela (cf शिलालट्टि in line 3) of 200 A.D. of the time of the M.K. Swami Rudrasena. It was originally found on the banks of a large tank at Mulvasar, a village at a distance of 10 miles to the east of Dwarka. It is now fixed in the ground near the library. The stone bears one line inscribed horizontally and four lines below it inscribed perpendicularly. The single line contains the word 'Vanijakasya' only, meaning 'of Vanijaka' while the four lines record that the stone pillar was established by the son of Vanijaka on the fifth day of the dark half of Vaishakha in the year 122 of the king Mahakshatrapa Swami Rudrasena. The latter part of the fourth line is not clear. The second word in the third line was not correctly read before and hence Rapson in his Catalogue of Andhra and Kshatrapa coins p lxii was required to say that the purport of the inscription was uncertain. The editor of the Bhavnagar Prachina Shodha Sangraha part 1 p. 52 thought that the object of the inscription was the making of a tank, probably because it was found near a tank. But I can say that the third line of the inscription contains the word शिलालट्टि which can clearly be read and hence the object of the inscription is quite certain. Such Lastis or Yastis-as the word is also found in the Bhuj inscriptions referred to below-were it seems frequently raised during the Kshatrapa times. Two points are to be marked with regard to this inscription. Generally in Kshatrapa inscriptions the full genealogy is given. But here it is altogether wanting. Secondly Rudrasena 1 to whom the date 122 belongs-the date is clearly 122-never bears the epithet Swami in any of his coins, so it is unusual in the present case.

Seth Purushottam Vishram Mavji J. P. whose interest in historical matters is too well known is an inhabitant of Dwarka. He has made in his house there, a very nice collection of objects of Geological and Archaeological interest.

Vasai—This is now an insignificant village at a distance of 5 miles to the North of Dwarka. But it was in ancient times a very populous and prosperous trade centre of Okhamandal. Tradition goes that it was founded by Kanakasena, the Chavda ruler of Okhamandal and was called Kanaka puri after him. There are ruins of an old temple said to be of Kanakeshwar Mahadeva facing to the east in the western part of the village. The big stones of the Sabhamandapa are lying here and there in the compound. When we enter by the main door of the temple we come in a small room all built of stone. There is another door and inside is the Nijamandir. There is a raised platform, or Simhasana in it. No image is seen on it. But it is certain from the presence of the Simhasana that it was not a Shiva temple as is popularly supposed. It may have been formerly a Jain temple though

it is not unlikely that it was of Krishna or Rama. For there are no proofs to suppose whether it was Brahmanical or Jain. The temple shows no details of architecture. Among the loose stones in the compound there is one in the south-east corner bearing a worn out inscription in nine lines. It is impossible to make out anything from that. The beginning of it can probably be read thus—संवत् १[४]६१ वर्षे.

There are ruins of another temple to the east of the town said to be of a Jain temple also built by Kanaksena. This temple facing to the west is no doubt a Jain one as can be seen from the broken sculptures in the outer part of the main entrance as well as in the remaining part of the temple. Most of the temple— which must have been a very large one— is fallen down except the main part. No Shikhar however is to be seen. The big slabs of stone forming the dom are in such a precarious condition that they may fall down at any time. The inside of the dom is very exquisitely engraved and one cannot but think that the temple in its original condition must have been a very fine specimen of ancient architecture most probably of the late Chaulukyan period. I searched for an inscription in the ruins but could not find any. As far as I know this temple is the only remaining evidence to show that Jainism was also existing side by side with Brahmanism in Okhamandal. There are a few houses of Jains at Aramada, but no Jain Derasar is seen in the Prant. There were it is said some Jain temples in the Bet but now not even their ruins are to be seen there. I found a Jain image in a Devi's temple but nobody knows from where it was brought. It must have been from one of the former Derasars. Considering these points it will be seen how important these ruins of the Jain temple at Vasai are. Efforts must soon be made to preserve them. The ruin of the temple was hastened by the turbulent Vaghers who whenever pursued by the British and the Gaekwar armies took to the temple which had suffered in the attempt to drive them out. Similarly the preservation of the ruins of the temple is likely to be put off for the same reason.* I wish, however, that the Baroda Government will take the necessary precautions not to allow atleast the standing part of the temple to collapse. Behind the temple there is a large and old well much of which is now filled with earth and tangled brush wood. At a short distance to the north-east of the village there

* For the same reason the Government had to cut down throughout Okhamandal a number of trees, and destroy much of the *Thur* jungle and tangled brushwood, which often times gave shelter to the rebels. As a result of this one would imagine what decrease must have happened in the yearly rainfall of Okhamandal which is by nature poor in verbage.

are small temples or Deris. One of which has in it broken images of Ganapati and Shiva Parvati. One Deri is said to be of Nilakantha Mahadeva.

Baradia—This is a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east of Dwarka. There are ruins of a large temple of simple architecture and said to be of Rama. On a pillar of the Nijamandir only the word सूत्रगोपाल meaning the architect, Gopal, in modern characters can be seen. In front of this temple is another temple facing to the east. It is said to be consecrated to Laxmana. Usually we find the temple of Rama containing also the image of Laxmana, but in this village there are two separate temples of Rama and Laxmana. Unfortunately they are mostly ruined. There are no images to be seen. In the Nijamandir of Laxman's temple there is a Gujarati inscription in five lines recording that one Damodar an inhabitant of Navanagar built the temple of Laxman in Samvat 16[45]. Two furlongs to the west of this temple is a solitary temple on a hillock consecrated to Harasadhi Mata. It seems to be rebuilt very recently.

Gorinja—This village is eight miles to the north-east of Dwarka. There is nothing beyond the old wall round the village that is worth mention. On the sea-shore to the south of the village is a place called Sitakund. The Kathiawar Gazetter p. 588 says that it was formerly the capital of a Syrian warrior, called Sukkur Belim, who had invaded and conquered Okhamandal in old times as the tradition goes. The village was then called Ghajni.

Varawala—This is a beautiful and rich village about three miles to the north of Dwarka. It has some wells of sweet water, beautiful gardens, fertile fields, large houses of rich merchants who make money in Bombay, and some newly built temples. In the dull barren tract of Okhamandal this village is like a paradise. But there are no objects of antiquarian interest.

Mojapa and Makanpur—On the way to Aramada from Varawala I stopped for some hours at Mojapa and Makanpur—two very small and uninteresting villages where I did not find any useful object.

Aramada—This is the northernmost village of Okhamandal. Aramada now a small village was formerly an important town in the province it being the capital of the Vadhela Ranas, a representative of whose line still lives there in the old palace sinking to decay, as a pensioner of the Gaekwar.

Outside the village to the south is a very large number of palias or memorial stones fixed on small platforms. About eight of these bear the same date—Samvat 1624 eleventh day of the bright half of Bhadrapada—and record the deaths of different soldiers in the fight. That it was a sea fight can be seen from the pictures engraved on the palias of boats and the soldiers therein striking one another with swords. The Ranasahab of Aramada said that they were the palias of his forefathers and their soldiers. It is not known with whom the fight was going on. Then again there are two palias bearing Samvat 1776 one Asadha Vadi 9 and the other Maha Vadi 13, recording the deaths of two Ranas whose names are not clear. Near the palace is a temple of Muralidhar owned by Pipa Bhagat. On the wall of a Barot's Deli near it are two inscriptions with the same contents that the charana's Deli was repaired in Samvat 1860 by Bhojaraj the son of Kunvar Shri Manamji. There is in the village an old temple of Nilakantha Mahadeva of simple architecture which was repaired by Ashubha the queen of Jam Jasa in Samvat 1857. It is said that its shikhar was broken by Mahammad Begada when he had invaded Okhamandal. There is also a temple of Mahishasuramardini. The image undoubtedly a very nice sculpture is said to have been found quite in tact while digging near a large banian tree the site of which is shown nearby. The most interesting place for which Aramada will ever remain famous is the Panjor Pir. There are in a courtyard six Muhammedan tombs five of which are about seventy feet long and the sixth about half as much. It is said that the former belong to five brothers and the latter to their sister. In breadth the tombs are like ordinary Muhammedan tombs but in length they are no doubt extraordinary. I have never seen so long tombs. It is also said that they are of warriors who had come from Assyria and had conquered Okhamandal. Unfortunately we can get no more information of these Assyrian brothers and their sister. Upon the door to the enclosure where the six tombs are built there is a stone inscription fixed with its inscribed face downwards. But the inscription though it seems to be in Devanagari and probably in sanskrit cannot be deciphered with any sort of trouble.

Beyt—From Aramada the gulf is to be crossed to go to Beyt. This small island is sometimes called simply Beyt or Beyt Shankhodhar. The tradition for the name is that there Vishnu in his first avatar of Matsya killed the demon Shankhasur and saved the people from being troubled by him. The name is also due to the similarity of its configuration to the conch shell. Though the temples in the Beyt may have been of ancient fame most of them have been re-built quite in modern times. The temple of Ranchhodrai and those of his four wives Laxmi, Satybhama, Radha,

Jambuvati and that of his mother Devaki are built very recently probably in V.S. 1917 by Shrimant Khanderao Gaekwar, as the black marble inscription in 11 lines fixed in the wall of the Radhikaji's temple mentions that the temple was built in V.S. 1917. About the destruction of the old temples the Kathiawar Gazetteer p. 602 speaks thus: "During the assault of the fort by a British force under Colonel Donovan they were all partially destroyed by artillery fire, and afterwards blown up by gun-powder." Perhaps the oldest and the most important temple in old times was that of Shankha Narayan at a short distance to the east of the Ranchhodrai temple. It is not known why the former is not so much honoured. When I visited it I found that no body even cared to keep it clean. There is a new Shankha Narayan temple built to the south of the old one which is regularly visited by the pilgrims though its importance is less than that of the Ranchhodrai. The tradition goes that the image of Shankha Narayan in this temple was established by one Shiva Sangana in V. S. 1607. It seems to have been specially patronised by the Raos of Cutch from old times to the present day. For an inscription there tells us that it was repaired in V.S. 1774 by Maharao Pragji, the king of Cutch. It was again repaired in V.S. 1852 by the king of the same line. It was once more repaired by the mother of the Maharao of Cutch in V.S. 1937. In front of this temple there is an enclosure containing several large and beautifully carved palias one of which speaks that Rana Akherjaji, son of Rana Sangramji died in V.S. 1720 Bhadarava Sud 1. He must have been evidently the Vadhel Rana of Aramada and Beyt. Near by there are six Palias all of the same date Samvat 1856 Phagan Vid 11. Ravau-recording the deaths of soldiers—Bhanaji Pujaji Desaiji, Pujaji Sagabhai, etc, in the fight with the English [अंगरेचना शगडामां (also कजिआमा) सरग पाम्या] This fight no doubt took place between the people of the Rana and the British who had attacked the island for the first time. The Gazetteer (p. 594) speaks probably of the same incident as follows:—"About the year (A.C.) 1804- this date for the first connection of the British with the island requires to be corrected from our inscriptions—the pirates captured a Bombay vessel sailing up the coast and threw the crew and passengers overboard, amongst whom were, it is said, an Englishman and his wife. The Bombay Government despatched a war vessel to inflict summary punishment for this outrage, but the commander appears to have returned to Bombay without accomplishing his object." There is every reason to suppose that the Beyt was successfully defended against the first attack of the British invaders with the cost of the lives of warriors like those above referred to. It took fourteen more years to completely subjugate the island when in A.C. 1816 the combined forces of the British and the Gaekwar reduced to subjection the whole of the

Okhamandal including the Beyt. By the treaty of 18th. November 1817 it went under the Sovereignty of the Gaekwar.

There is a number of inscriptions, but within the last hundred years in the place called Maha Prabhu's Baithaka named after the great Vaishnva Vallabhcharya. It is much honoured by the followers of Pusti Marga.

In the right hand wall of the stairs to the Ranchhoda Talava there is a Gujarati inscription on white marble. It records that the tank (Talava) called Damasar was fallen down and that it was rebuilt by Bababji Appaji Kulambekar of Satara in state employ in Samvat 1861. It is clear from this that the Ranchhod Talava was formerly called Damasar. This is shown by another inscription which very fortunately I found while walking in the Ram Vadi and which was not known even to the owner of the garden. After making the stone clear I found that it contained ten lines in Marathi language. Very unfortunately the first three figures of the Samvat are broken away, only the unit figure 9 being seen. The other details of the date, quite clear, are Magha Sud 5. It records that Bhagavanta Dada Kulkarni resident of Jamb Jalagaon in Wai Desha, in the employ (**दीमत**) of Damaji Gaekwar Subhedar Samshera Bahadar, son of Pilaji, built the tank. The last four lines cannot be clearly read. One more name Bhiwajipant, however, can be seen. This inscription is important firstly because it is one of the earliest Marathi inscriptions in Kathiawar. Damaji ruled between 1732-1768 A. C. The Damasar lake must have been built therefore sometime in the 36 years rule. The second point which is rather difficult for solution is the so early date of Damaji Gaekwar in Beyt. Damaji son of Pilaji was only one who was a very powerful king and who had first conquered a larger part of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Okhamandal we have seen above was conquered in A.C. 1816 and how could he order to build a tank in Beyt? A suggestion, I think, may be made for the solution of this point in the absence of more evidence. Damaji Gaekwad may have visited Beyt as a pilgrim and not as a conqueror and may have ordered his officer to dig a tank for the use of the pilgrims.

There is a small but old temple of a goddess, called Mamai Mata, the family goddess of the Ranas of Aramada. In this temple there is lying

* The earliest Marathi inscription of V.S. 1794, recording the building of a Shiva temple by Damaji Gaikwad is found in the village Loliyana in the Vala State. I have published a note on that in Vol. VI of the Quarterly of the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, Poona.

a Jain image of white marble. The pujari does not know that it is a Jain image. No body knows from where or when it was brought there.

There are three Palias almost buried in the northern room of the Laxmi's Vakhar. One of them which is more visible above the ground is a very finely engraved memorial stone having the sculpture of a king riding on a horse and with a sword in his raised right hand. The saddle, the reins and the ornaments of the horse are very exquisitely carved. Behind the king is standing a servant bearing an umbrella over the king's head. The inscription below in four lines records the death of Rana (Shri 7) Bhimaji on the fifth day of the bright half of Jetha in the year of Samvat 1738. A newly married couple in the Rana's family has to come to this place and offer homage to the palia.

There are various old places of Dhingeshwar Mahadeva, Nilakantha Mahadeva etc. in the southern part of the island but all of them have been newly repaired and contain quite modern inscriptions.

In the northern part of the Beyt there is an old tank called Juni Shankha Talava. The tank formerly built all around with excellent steps has now no water and is not generally visited by people. There is an inscription mostly worn out bearing the Samvat 1702. The name श्रीविक्रमसीह can be read in the third line. On the northernmost point of the island there is a Shiva temple and a musjid of Hazi Karamani. In the eastern part of the island there is an old place called Hanuman Dandi where it is said sages would practise penance.

Gopi—On my way back to Dwarka from the Beyt I halted for a day at Gopi, a small village, having a beautiful tank from the bottom of which the pilgrims pick up the Gopi Chandan. There are a few temples to the north and south of the tank but they are not of particular importance.

Nageshwar—This village as the name denotes is famous for a very old and underground temple of Shiva called Nageshwar to the east of the village on the banks of a small tank. The temple of simple architecture faces to the west. No inscription is found here.

Dhrasinet—This small village consisting of about fifty houses has half the population of the Muhammedans. It was in old times a big village. To the south east of the village there are ruins of a large temple said to be of Kalika Mata. The Sabhamandapa is mostly broken. Yet its four pillars are still standing. Each pillar made of one stone is 7 ft. high and measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in circumference. In the Nijamandir or Garbhagar there is a very beautiful image of a goddess broken in three parts. There is

near it the upper half of another image of a goddess also excellently made. It is strange that even these pieces are still allowed to remain there. I wish the Baroda Government would better remove them to Dwarka and keep them in the library. The dom over the Nijamandir though broken in some places is still standing. At a mile's distance to the east of this temple there are ruins of a Shiva temple. It is not known who had destroyed these temples.

There are still some villages left to be visited in Okhamandal to make the regular Archæological Survey of the Prant complete. This work will be done on some future occasion. I think it my duty to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Korde, the Vahiwardar and Mr. Joshi, the Munsiff of Dwarka who gave me many facilities in my tour in Okhamandal.

Jamnagar—On 15 th. December I left Rajkot for Jamnagar which is sometimes called Navanagar. The town as its other name shows is not a very old one. It was founded by Jam Raval, the founder of the royal family in V.S. 1596 (A.C. 1540). There are accordingly no very important objects of Archæological importance in the town. The Jain Derasars, however, though many times repaired are rather old. One of them called Shethvalu Adishwaranu Derasar has a Sanskrit inscription the purport of which runs as follows: In V.S. 1633 during the regime of Shri Hiravijaya Suri and the Jam. Shatrasalya, Ravisagargani built in Navinanagar the temple. It suffered afterwards at the hands of the troops sent by Akbar (!)

(अकबरसुरप्राणप्रोषितमुद्गैरुपद्रवकरणानन्तरं) Then in the regime of Vijaysena Suri of the line of Hiravijay in V. S. 1651 Bhanasalis Anand, Abaji, Jivaraj etc. rebuilt the temple at the cost of Rs. 31000.

Now we can imagine the occasion when Akbar's troops destroyed the Jain Derasars. It must have been in A. C. 1591 (V. S 1648) when a very severe battle was fought between the Mogul troops which had pursued Muzafar the Sultan of Ahmedabad into Kathiawad and the combined armies of the Gujarat Sultan, Jam Satrusalya of Navanagar, Daulatkhan Ghorī, the ruler of Junagadha and Loma Khuman of Kherdi at a place called Bhuchar Mori near Dhrol in which the latter were totally defeated with very great loss to Navanagar, the Jam losing in the fight his son Ajoji and his minister Jasa Ladaka. The city of Navanagar was then pillaged by the Mogul troops under Khan Azam, Akbar's viceroy.*

In the Dera of Vardhaman Shah there is very long inscription on a white marble fixed in the left hand wall at the entrance. It contains 37 lines and states that in V. S. 1676 the temple of Shantinath was built

* See Kathiawad Gazetteer p. 571 ff.

and a set of 501 images of Shantinath and others was established therein by the two ministers Vardhaman and Padmasimha with the advice of Kalyansagar Suri in Navanagar during the reign of Jam Jasvantsinhaji, son of Shatrushalyji. Another set was established in Samvat 1678. The Prashasti was written by Saubhagyasagar disciple of Vinaysagar in 1697. In the postscript which is in Gujarati and in a different form of characters states that in the meanwhile the Dera was destroyed by the Muhammedans and accordingly remained closed till Sm. 1787 Maha Shud 13. It was rebuilt and the image reestablished in Sm. 1788 Shravan Shud 7 Gurau by Shah Talakashi Jasani.

In the third Rajashi Shah Dera there is a very finely engraved sanskrit inscription on the pedestal of the white marble image of Sambhavanath in the Chaumukha. There is engraved in the middle of the six inscribed lines a very beautiful figure of a galloping horse. For the horse is the special mark of Sambhavanath, the third Tirthankara. The inscription states that in V.S. 1696 on Friday the third of the bright half of Phalguna during the rule of Shri Lakhaji of the Yadu family over Navanagar Rajasimha built the temple with the advice of Kalyansagar Suri.

As regards the Brahmanical temples there is an old temple of Bhidabhanjana Mahadeva just outside the north-western gate of the city wall. There is no inscription etc. to say how old it is. One Palia of a modern period is lying behind the temple and records that Dave Nana Hari son of Hari Krishna died in Sm. 1857 Magasar Vad 13 Ravau and that Devabai, daughter of Raval Raghunath became a sati.

The older temple of Nageshwar is now in a solitary place at a distance of a mile to the southeast of the city. There are three inscriptions there one of V. S. 1666 recording that Bai Nakubai, wife of Shri Jasvantsinhji, son of Satrasal bought some lands and bestowed them upon the Nageshwar temple. The other of Sm. 1670 Vaishakha Sud 11 Bhaume states that Bai Nakubai—the same queen as is mentioned in the former inscription, purchased some more lands for the use of Nageshwar temple. The third inscription of the same date—Sm. 1670—but of Margashir Sudi 2 Gurau says that a deri was built there by Damodar Gora for 520 Koris.

At a mile's distance to the north from this there is a small village called Nagana, which in old times was an important town and once was one of the chief centres of the Jethvas when they had come to Kathiawad from Cutch.

H. H. Jamsahet Ranjitsinhji, the present ruler of Navanagar, has made in his palaces an extremely valuable collection of pictures of rare merit.

Bhuj (Cutch)—There is an extremely unpleasant tract of land—a small island—in the Ran to the north of Cutch. It is called Paccham. It is owned by the Maharao of Cutch. There is a small village there called Andhau. Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udayaram Dave, once the Divan of Cutch State and a well known Gujarati writer, wanted to collect materials for writing the history of Cutch State and had accordingly issued instructions to all his officers. From Andhau he got information that there were some stones bearing unintelligible inscriptions. Finding that they were important Kshatrapa inscriptions he got them removed to Bhuj where a Museum called the Fergusson Museum was established and the inscriptions were kept in it. At another larger village called Khavda just near it there was found another Kshatrapa inscription but on a very large stone which was rather difficult to be removed to Bhuj. The State afterwards thought it better to allow the inscriptions to remain where they were found so that the importance of the particular locality is not lost! The inscription therefore was not brought to Bhuj. From a third place called Sanghara one more Kshatrapa inscription was brought to Bhuj. From a fourth place called Dhrubanu, a fragment of an inscription was brought to Bhuj. From the letters it seems to be of the fourth or fifth century A.D. We have thus in the Fergusson Museum at Bhuj five Kshatrapa inscriptions and one fragmentary inscription of the Gupta period. They are kept there under the staircase.

Four of the Kshatrapa inscriptions are of the same date—the 2nd day of the dark half of Phalguna in the year 32 of the king Rudradaman, son of Jayadaman, who was son of king Chastana, the son of Ysamotika. The *first* of them in eight lines records that a stela (लट्टि) was put up (उत्थापिता) for Rishabhadeva, son of Sihila, of Opasati gotra by (his) brother Madana son of Sihila. *second* The in three long lines records that a Lasti was put up by Madana, son of Sihila for his sister Jestavira of Opasati gotra. The *third* also in three long lines records that a Lasti was put up for Yasadata, the daughter of Sihamitra, of Shenika gotra† and (who had become) a Buddhist nun (शमणेस्सिये) by Sihila's son Madana, her husband. The

* It will be seen that the expression 'son of Sihila' is unnecessary here.

† From the expressions यशदताये शेनिकसगोत्राये in this and जेष्टवीराये ओप-शतिसगोत्राये in the previous inscription it seems that a girl in those times continued to take the gotra of her father even when she was married. I find the practice is still continued in some form here. For I was a little surprised to find that a married woman, especially of the labour class in Kathiawad at the time of registering her name in the list gives after her own name that of her father and not of her husband. While contrary is the case in the Deccan. The subject, however, is interesting and will be dealt with elsewhere.

fourth inscription in four lines states that a Lasti was put up for Rishabhadeva, son of Trestadata, of Opasati gotra by (his) father Trestadata, a Buddhist monk. The *fifth* Kshatrapa inscription, broken into two parts is of a different date and king. It records that on Jestamula Dwadashi in the year 114 of the king Maha-Kshatrapa Swami Rudrasimha, son of Maha-Kshatrapa Swami Rudradaman, son of the king Kshatrapa Jayadaman (son of Chastana, who was the son of Ysamotika) a yashti* was put up by one Ahira. The last two lines are not clear.

The *sixth* inscription is a fragmentary one bearing letters of the 4th or 5th century A.D. in nine lines. The letters are engraved in a queer way so that it is sometimes difficult to identify them. Nothing important, however, can be made out of the individual letters. This inscription, had it been complete, would have been of much importance as from the Kshatrapa period down to—I may say—the Chaulukaya period there is no inscription found in Cutch which would give us at least some idea of the intervening period.†

A remark requires to be made in connection with the Andhau and Khavda inscriptions, especially for the consideration of Geologists. Inscriptions are found in important localities. The Paccham island in the Ran of Cutch where these five important inscriptions were found must have been in those days an important place. It is at present an unpleasant and depopulated part where not even sufficient good water can be had. The change has been wrought within the last eighteen hundred years.

Inside the Fergusson Museum there is a white marble inscription of V.S. 1300, (Vaishakha Vadi 11 Budhe) recording that Yashaschandra-bhayada belonging to Modha community established an image of Muni Suvrataswami.

Beyond these inscriptions and a few Kshatrapa, Gupta and miscellaneous Muhammedan and Cutch State coins there are no objects of Archaeological interest in the Museum. The silver work of Cutch kept there is simply marvellous. Cutch possesses excellent reddish stone. There are some fine busts made of that and kept there. The Museum does not add fresh exhibits every year. The Archaeological section of the Museum can be increased by bringing to Bhuj all the important inscriptions lying neg-

* Mark the word is यष्टि here while in the former four inscriptions it was कष्टि.

† Two clay seals bearing letters of the Gupta period have been found in Cutch, one from the village Vinjhana and reading श्रीपिशाचवातुर्विद्यः and the other from the village Lakhpatt and reading पुमनोमुखविनिर्गतवीधेपुरश्रीचातुर्विद्यस्य. These, it will be seen, are not of much historical importance

lected in various parts of the State. Some important unpublished inscriptions of the Chaulukyan period referred to by Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji in his Gujarat Gazetteer if brought to Bhuj would be easily accessible to scholars. The Late Mr. Dalpatram P. Khakhar gives in his book 'Antiquities of Kachh' some important loose slab inscriptions which if allowed to remain neglected where they are for some longer period would certainly be lost to us. Some excellent palias of the royal family, an account of some of which I give below are lying buried in the ruins of tombs, fallen down by the earthquake of 1819 A.D. It is better to repair the Deris or to dig up and remove the palias to the Museum at least.

At half a mile's distance from the city to the south west there is a large number of palias and tombs of the past rulers of the reigning family of Bhuj. It seems to be the custom with this royal family to regularly put up palias or memorial stones recording the death of the ruler. Except the Zala family of Dhrangdhra I do not think there is any other royal family in Kathiawad which has such a record in the form of palias of their ancestors for three hundred years. At the place there are some other palias of Kumars who died during the lifetime of their ruling fathers and of some favourite soldiers who died in the fights. It is known to history that the former rulers of Cutch gave to and took girls from the Muhammedans and hence we find many Muhammedan tombs built near the palias of the royal family. On some palias were erected excellent Deris, the finest and largest of which being of Rao Lakha who died in A. C. 1761. The Deri, however, was built in about 1770. Another beautiful Deri is of Rao Rayadhan who died in A. C. 1813. The tomb of Rao Desalji, the father of the late Rao Pragmalji is very beautiful. Sculptures of human beings and animals are admirably wrought on it. Many other Deris have considerably suffered from the earthquake of A. C. 1819 which ruined many a building in Cutch. A large number of palias have accordingly been broken down and buried in the ruins, which it was not possible for a tourist like myself to take out and examine unless the State so wishes. But it is a sad thing to note that the State seems to have taken no care to repair the tombs nor to dig out the palias and preserve them carefully. Some of the palias even as they stand now are very interesting. There are sometimes two palias of the same size put up touching each other and bearing the same date. One is of a king and the other to its left is of his queen. Before the practice of Sati was stopped the queen burnt herself with the corpse of her husband and hence two palias recording the deaths of the two on the same day were put up side by side. The excellent figure of the king in relief bears all the emblems of royalty. He is shown riding an excellent horse and has

the umbrella raised over his head by an attendant. On the queen's palia is engraved her standing figure in simple style having in her left hand a Kalash and in her right hand a Mala probably of Rudraksha. Below the figures are Gujarati inscriptions in Devanagari characters.

Since as I have said above a palia was generally put up in the name of a past ruler of Cutch by his successor we expect to find fifteen palias from that of Rao Khengar I who founded Bhuj in 1549 A.C. and who died in 1585 A.C. to that of the present ruler's father Rao Pragmalji II who passed away in A.C. 1861 or Sm. 1932 Pausha Shud 5. The comparatively modern palias are mostly intact and can be seen but the older palias are not generally seen. The palia of Rao Khengar I is not found. Dalpatram Khakhar in his *Antiquities of Kaccha* p. 90 gives two palias of Sm. 1688 and Sm. 1772. The former records the death of Rao Bharmal I, son of Rao Khengar, in Sm. 1688 in the dark half of Paush and gives us an interesting historical information that his wife, Lilavati, the daughter of Ra Mandlik of Junagadha whose palia stands just near it, became a Sati. Ra Mandlik the last Hindu ruler of Junagadha was made prisoner and Musalman by Mahamud Begada in Sm. 1529. Hence Khakhar explains that the Ra Mandlika of Junagadha in the present inscription may have been some girasia of the Junagadha Mandlika's family of whom there were some in the time of the Musalman rulers. Another remark he makes in connection with this inscription is that the rulers of Kaccha who are Jadeja did not consider it illegal to marry even the daughter of the Chudasama Rajput (the Mandlika family of Junagadha) who is of the same stock with the Jadejas. The latter inscription which he notices records the death of Rao Pragmalji son of Rayadhanaji in V. S. 1772 and Shaka 1637 Paush Shukla 8. His wife was a daughter of Ravalasimha the King of Idar.

I could discover two pairs of inscribed palias of rulers between these two. There is a pair bearing Sm. 1702. But the palias are much buried and the inscription cannot be fully read. But there can be no doubt that they are of Rao Bhojarja and his wife, for he died in A.C. 1646 or Sm. 1702. This important inscription dug out will give important information. Bhojraj was the successor of Rao Bharmal I. Bhojraj was succeeded by Khengar II. His palia is not found. He was succeeded by Rao Tamachi. I found his palia not in the place where these tombs and palias are but in the compound of the Bungalow of the Political Agent of Bhuj. The king's palia is fixed on one side and his queen's palia is fixed on the other side of the way. The inscription states that Tamachi, son of Megha, died on the 11th day of the bright half of Jyestha in V.S. 1722 and Shaka 1588 and that Shri Bahenabai, daughter of Vadhel Nagji (probably one of the Bhayats of the Aramada royal family) became a Sati. It need not be told that the queen's

palia records the same thing. Tamachi, the son of Meghji, succeeded Khengar II as I have said above. The reason is this: Bharmalji I had three sons Jehoji who died early in A.C. 1620, Bhojraja the successor and Meghraj. Bhojraj was succeeded by Khengar his younger brother's son and Khengar by his younger brother Tamachi. Rayadhan's palia who succeeded Tamachi is not found. Pragmal's palia the successor of Rayadhan is noticed above.

Most of the palias of the next rulers can be seen. One of which of Gohad II who died in V.S. 1835 Shravan Shudi II Monday is specially interesting as it mentions that a Bhatia woman through motherly affection for him became a Sati (भाटीआणी बाई मलूकबाई माता भावे सती थीआ.)

As regards the palias of soldiers two can be noticed; one records that one Asaji was killed in a fight in Sm. 1746. The other records that Khayasa Govaradhan was killed in a fight in V.S. 1819 and Shaka 1684.

I would specially recommend the use of these palias to Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai, who is writing the history of Cutch, as they give us exact dates and settle some points of historical importance. There are some places where the Kaccha Gazetteer gives one date for the death of a ruler and Dalpatram Khakhar gives a different date. For example the former book speaks of the death of Tamachi in A.C. 1662 and Khakhar speaks of it in A.C. 1666. That the latter date is correct can be shown from the palias of V.S. 1722 which is found in the Political Agent's compound. Will he try, therefore, to get these inscriptions dug out and if possible arranged in a regular order?

D.B. Diskalkar.

APPENDIX A.

The following statement shows the time spent on tour and the places visited.

1921		
June	12 to 15th	Junagadh.
		—•—
October	4th	To Jasdan.
"	5 to 6	In Jasdan
"	7 to 8	Ghela Somanath, Jasdan State.
"	9	Gadha and Bhoira "
"	10	To Rajkot.
		—•—
November	16	To Porbunder.
"	17 to 20	In Porbunder.
"	21	To Dwarka.
"	22 to 24	In Dwarka.
"	25	To Vasai Okhamandal Prant.
"	26	To Bardia, "
"	27	To Gorinja, "
"	28	Varawala Mojapa, "
		Makanpur and Aramada "
"	29	To Bet. "
"	30 }	
December	1 }	In Bet. "
	2	To Gopi. "
"	3	To Nageshwar, Dhrasanavel and Dwarka "
"	4 to 7	In Dwarka "
"	8	To Porbunder.
"	9	To Rajkot.
		—•—
"	27	To Jamnagar.
"	28 to 31	In Jamnagar.
		—•—
1922		
January	1	In Jamnagar.
"	2 to 3	To Bhuj (Cutch).
"	4 to 9	In Bhuj "
"	10	To Jamnagar.
"	11	To Rajkot.
		—•—
March	24 to 27	Junagadh,
		—•—

APPENDIX B.

New Inscriptions copied during 1921-22.

No	Place	Position of inscription	Date
1	Porbandar	Below an image in the S. E. corner of the Kedar kund in front of the Kedareshwar temple	V. S. 1327
2	"	In the court yard of the house of Adhyaru Ghelaram in the Holy chakala	1631
3	"	In Darbargadha near water cistern	1896
4	"	On a copperplate with the Pujari of the Gopalalal temple	1752
5	Dwarka	In the compound of the library A Kshatrapa inscription	Shaka 122
6	"	Below the image of Saraswati in N. W. corner of Trikamraji's Mandir in the compound of the main Dwarkadhisha temple	V.S. 1616
7	"	On the second floor of the main temple	1634
8	"	"	1624
9	"	"	1624
10	"	"	1624
11	"	"	?
12	"	In the Shankaracharya's Math	1875
13	Baradia	On the north wall in the interior of Laxman temple	16[45]
14	Bet	On one of the palias in the compound in front of the Shankhoddhar temple	1720
15	"	"	1859
16	"	On the southern wall of the Shankoddhar temple	1774 1852 1931
17	"	On a palia in Laxmiji's Vakhar	1738
18	"	In Ramvadi on a slab of stone	?
19	"	On the right hand wall of the stairs to the Ranchhod Talava	1861
20	Jamnagar	In the compound behind Bhida Bhanjan temple	1855
21	Bhuj	On a stone kept in the Fergusson Museum Kshatrapa inscription	Shaka 52
22	"	"	"
23	"	"	"
24	"	"	"
25	"	"	1114
26		" of Gupta period	?

27	"	Below a white marble Toran in the Museum	1300
28	"	In the place of the tombs of the royal family On Bharmalji's palia	1688) 1714)
29	"	" Bhojaraji's palia	1702
30	"	" Pragamalji's palia	1772
31	"	" On a warrior's palia	1786
32	"	" "	1819
33	"	" On Gohodji's palia,	1835
34	"	In the temple of Sivaras, on two palias	1805
35	"	In the Political Agent's Bunglow, on two palias	1722

APPENDIX C.

List of articles acquired for the Museum during the year 1921-22

CLASS I GEOLOGY

- 1 A Sponge-stone from Africa presented by Mr. Hazi Ismail of Jaskan.

CLASS II ANTIQUITIES.

(a) Coins

Indo-Bactrian

No.	King	metal	No. of coins	date	Source	of Receipt
1-2	Appollodotos	copper	2	...		Purchased
3	Unassignable	"	1	...		"

Indo-Parthian

4-7	Pakoros	Copper	4			"
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Kushan

8-11	Vasudeva	Copper	4	...		"
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Kshatrap

12	Rudrasena I son of Rudrasinha I	Potin	1	130 ?		"
13	Vijayasena " Damasena	Silver	1	165		"
14	" " "	"	1	166		"
15	" " "	"	1	168		"
16	Damajadashri son of Damasena	"	1	172		"
17	Rudrasena II son of Viradaman	"	1	1[9]x		"
18	Swami Rudrasena III " Swami Rudradaman	"	1	286		"
19	" " "	"	1	28x		"
20	" " "	"	1	292		"

21	Rudrasena ?	"	1	...	"
Gupta					
22-23	Kumaragupta Mahendraditya	Silver	2	...	One presented
Odumbara					
24-55	...	Copper	32	...	Purchased
Gadhahiya					
56-57	...	Silver	2	...	Presented
Sultans of Delhi					
I st dynasty					
58	Ghiyasuddin Bulban	Copper	1	...	Purchased
59	Muizuddin Kaikubad	"	1	...	"
IIrd dynasty					
60-61	Jalaluddin Firoz II	Copper	2	...	"
62	Alauddin Muhammad shah II	Copper	1	712	"
63	"	"	1	...	"
IIIrd dynasty					
64	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq I	"	1	722	"
65	"	"	1	724	"
66	Firoz Tughlaq III	"	1	762	"
67	"	"	1	768	"
68-71	"	"	4	...	"
Sultans of Malva					
72-73	Hoshang Shah	"	2	...	"
Sultans of Gujrat					
74	Ahmed I	"	1	821	"
75	"	"	1	831	"
76	"	"	1	835	"
77	"	"	1	836	"
78	"	"	1	838	"
79	"	"	1	839	"
80	"	"	1	841	"
81	"	"	1	842	"
82	"	"	1	843	"
83	"	"	1	846	"
84-85	"	"	2	...	"

86-90	Muhammad II	5	...	"
91	Ahmad Shah II	1	863	"
92	"	1	...	"
93	Mahamud I	1	880	"
94	"	1	[9]04	"
95	"	1	909	"
96	"	1	919	"
97	"	1	...	"
98	Mahamud III bin Latif	1	953	"
99	"	1	...	"
100	Muzffar III	1	965	"
101	"	1	968	"
102	"	1	969	"
103	"	1	971	"

(d) Other Antiquities

Four photos of the Gandhar sculpture purchased from the Lahore Museum.

1 A mythological scene from the life of the Buddha.

2

3 A Bodhisattva.

4 A Kubera.

CLASS VII ART & INDUSTRY.

1	A plaster of paris bust of prince Albert	Purchased
2	" picture of Shri Krishna	"
3	" " Shri Radha	"
4	" bust of H. I. M. George V	Presented by Sir E.
5	" " H. I. H. Mary	Maconochie, Agent to the
6	" model of a hare	Governor Kathiawar
7	" " of a big conch	"

CLASS X BOOKS

- 1 Indian Antiquary Vols. six—1901, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1907 and 1910
In exchange for six—1874-1879 from the Oriental Book Supplying Agency
Poona.
- 2 Indian Antiquary. Dec. 1920 to Feb. 1922 and fifty years of Indian
Antiquary Purchased
- 3 Epigraphia Indica. Jan. and April. 1920.
- 4 Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society Vol. VII parts 1 to 3.
- 5 Numismatic Supplement No XXXV
- 6 Rigvedic India by A. C. Das.
- 7 Hindustan Review Jan. 1918
- 8 Sanskrit Kavi Panchaka by Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar

- 9 History of Medieyal Hindu India by C.V.Vaidya
- 10 Ancient History of the Deccan by Prof. Dubreuil
- 11 Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanj
- 12 Currencies of Rajputana States by Webb
- 13 Inscriptions of Asoka by Profs. Bhandarkar and Mazumdar
- 14 Carmichael lectures by Prof. D.R. Bhandarkar
- 15 Evolution of Indian Polity by R.Shamshastri
- 16 A Guide to old observatories by G.R. Kaye Presented
- 17 Astronomical instruments in Delhi Museum "
- 18 Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India Nos. 7, 8, 9, 12
- 19 Annual Report Arch.Survey Director General of Archaeology for 1918-19
 - " Muhammedan & British Monuments for 1917-18-19-20
 - " Hindu and Buddhist Monuments for 1919-20
 - " Southern circle (Epigraphy) for 1920-21
 - " Burma for "
 - " Frontier Circle "
 - " Rajputana Museum for 1919-20-21-22
 - " Nagpur " for 1920-21
 - " Mysore " for "
 - " Jodhpur " for "
- Records of the Indian Museum Vol. XVIII part IV, V Presented
 - " " XIX " III, IV, V "
 - " " XXII " I "
- Report of the Zoological Survey of India for 1917-20 "

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APPENDIX

Statement of Income and Expenditure

Cr.

63297-10-4 Watson Memorial Fund at the beginning of the year
 39500-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury
 15,200-0-0 War Bonds of 1926
 3200-0-0 War Loan of 1929-47
 4200-0-0 War Bonds of 1945-55
 1176-4-7 Balance in the Imperial Bank
 20-12-11 „ P.O.S, „
 0-8-10 Cash on hand

 63297-10-4

2616-6-2 Income during the year
 2615-6-2 Interest on Promisory Notes etc.
 1-0-0 Miscellaneous Proceeds

 2616-6-2 .

.....
 65914-0-6

D.

of the Watson Memorial Fund for 1921-22

Dr.

2380-5-0 Expenses during the year

1719-8-9 Establishment Charges

36-0-6 Miscellaneous expenses

9-6-0 Dead Stock

11-12-6 Purchase of Miscellaneous articles

50-0-0 " Coins

105-1-3 " Books

12-9-0 Postal expenses

13-10-0 Contingency

92-10-0 Printing Charges

184-5-0 Travelling expenses

2-0-0 Renewal Fees of Securities

0-14-0 Repairs

142-8-0 Gratuity

.....

2380-5-0

63533-11-6 Watson Memorial Fund at the end of the year

39500-0-0 G. P. Notes in the Agency Treasury

15,200-0-0 War Bonds of 1926

3200-0-0 War Loan of 1929-47

4200-0-0 War Bonds of 1945-55

500-0-0 Govt. of India Loan of 1931

807-1-2 Balance in the Imperial Bank

21-6-6 " P.O.S. "

100-0-0 Advance to Mr. Diskalkar

5-3-10 Cash on hand

.....

63533-11-6

65914-0-6

D.B. Diskalkar

Curator W.M. Rajkot

C.H. Pandya

* Hon. Secretary

C. Mayne

President

APPENDIX E.

Proceedings of the meetings of the managing committee.

6th. August 1921

The second ordinary meeting of the managing committee of the Watson Museum was, as previously notified, held at the Museum Hall at 8-30 A.M. on Saturday the 6th of August 1921.

The following members were present:

- 1 Sir E. Maconochie, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and President of the Watson Musium Comittee
- 2 Azam C. H. Pandya, Junagadha State Vakil
- 3 " G. M. Munshi Navanagar "
- 4 " Vithaldas G. Trivedi Bhavnagar "
- 5 " Shantilal Bhanji Parekh Dhrangdhra "
- 6 " Dulabhji J. Doshi Jafrabad "
- 7 " Purushotam Giga Palitana "
- 8 " Harakhlal S. Baxi Dhrol "
- 9 " Labhshankar K. Baxi Wadhawan "
- 10 " Dolarrai J. Hathi Chuda "
- and 11 Mr. D B. Diskalkar Curator

The following business was transacted:

I The proceedings of the last meeting held on 15th. February 1921 and the business done by Circulars were confirmed

II The Hon. Secretary's Report on the working of the Museum for 1920-21 was adpoted.

III The statement of receipts and expenditure for 1920-21 was recorded.

IV The Auditors' report for 1920-21 was recorded.

V The Jafrabad and Chuda Vakils were appointed Auditors for 1921-22

VI As regards the letter of the Honorary Secretary Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal Poona regarding the gift of spare articles to them. it was resolved that the question should be referred to the President who would make enquiries about the Mandal in question.

VII Letter No. 1632 dated 16th. July 1921 from the Superintendent Archaeological Survey Western Circle Poona was considered by the committee and it was decided that the Superintendent should be informed that the Watson Museum would be glad to reciprocate with the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay in the matter of exchange of duplicates.

VIII As regards the application of the Curator for promotion it was decided that the Secretary be requested to submit proposals at the next budget meeting.

IX The application of the retiring peon Husen Lalu for gratuity was considered and it was resolved that he be given permission to retire and be granted in view of his long and most useful services a retiring gratuity of a month's pay for every year of service—half to be paid on the date of retirement and half during the next financial year.

X The letter of Mr. Acharya the ex-curator dated 31-7-21 addressed to Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi, in connection with the point of handing over the charge of the Museum articles to the new Curator was read and it was resolved that if Mr. Acharya does not arrange to hand over charge in detail within two months the Hon. Secretary should address his Departmental Superior on the subject.

XI A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings of the day.

W.M.P. Wood

(Sd.) C.H. Pandya

President

Honorary Secretary

13th. March 1922

The First ordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the Watson Museum was held, as previously notified in the Museum Hall at 9 A.M. on Monday the 13th. March 1922.

The following members were present.

- | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Col. W.M.P. Wood C.I.E. | Agent to the Governor and President Watson Museum. |
| 2 | Azam C. H. Pandya, | Junagadha State Vakil |
| 3 | " G. M. Munshi | Navanagar " |
| 4 | " Vithaldas G. Trivedi | Bhavnagar " |
| 5 | " Shantilal Bhanji Parekh | Dhrangdhra " |
| 6 | " Purushotam Giga | Palitana " |
| 7 | " Harakhlal S. Baxi | Dhrol " |
| 8 | " Labhshankar K. Baxi | Wadhawan " |
| 9 | " Dolarrai J. Hathi | Chuda " |
| 10 | " Jamnadas M. Vora | Vadia " |
| and 11 | Mr. D B. Diskalkar | Curator |

The following business was transacted:

I The minutes of the meeting held on 6th August 1921 were read and confirmed.

II The Budget for the year 1922-23 was discussed and adopted along with the re-appropriation proposals of the Hon. Secretary subject to the change in the item of the establishment expenses as given below.

III The proposal of the Hon. Secretary for the promotion of the Curator was discussed and it was resolved to give him for the present a promotion of Rs. 15 p.m. and that necessary changes may be made in the budget estimate for that purpose.

IV The following members were elected on the committee for the year 1922-23

1 Agent to the Governor Kathiawad, President, Ex-officio 2 The Principal Rajkumar College Ex-officio; Azam state Vakils 3 Junagadh 4 Navanagar 5 Bhavnagar 6 Dhrangdhra 7 Gondal 8 Jafrabad 9 Palitana 10 Dhrol 11 Wadhwan 12 Vala 13 Jasdan 14 Jetpur Bilkha and 15 The Curator Watson Museum Ex-officio.

V Azam Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya, the Junagadha State Vakil was re-elected Hon. Secretary for the year 1922-23

VI It was resolved that the Hon. Secretary should write a letter to the Director General of Archaeology Simla for the gift of spare articles of antiquities and forward it through the President Watson Museum Committee.

VII With regard to the loan of copperplates to the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute Poona and the Archaeological Chemist etc. the Secretary was permitted to send them with due care and properly insured.

VIII It was resolved to thank the Director of Archaeology of the Nizam State for including the Watson Museum in the list of institutions to which the publications of the Department are supplied free of charge.

IX A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings of the day.

Rajkot

(Sd.) C.H. Pandya

Hon. Secretary

P.S. A request was made on behalf of the Thakore Saheb of Vala for the gift of a conch. This was submitted to the President, who with the concurrence of the members ruled that the conch required might be given in consideration of the valuable gifts received from the Thakore Saheb for the Museum. The conch was then handed over to Azam Jamnadas M. Vora, the Vala State Vakil.

C. Mayne

5-8-22

(Sd.) C.H. Pandya,

Hon. Secretary

During the year three circulars were issued to transact the following business.

1 Circular dated 31-3-1921 in connection with the rate of Bhatta to the Curator as was resolved in the meeting of 15th Feb. 1921

The scale of Bhatta for Government Officers drawing Rs. 100 per month being Rs. 1-4-0 per day as was ascertained from the Account Officer the same rate was unanimously adopted in the case of the Curator.

10th April, 1921

C.H. Pandya
Hon. Secretary

2 Circular dated 20-4-1921 in connection with the request of the Gen. Secretaries of the Kathiawad Deshi Pradarshan for a loan of some exhibits from the Watson Museum at the time of the exhibition.

Twenty six articles were lent on 23rd April, 1921 to the Pradarshan in conformity with the unanimous approval of the Committee. They were received back in their original condition on 7-5-21 and were kept in their proper places in the Museum.

8-5-22

C.H. Pandya
Hon. Secretary

3 Circular dated 22-5-1921 in connection with the deputation of the Curator to attend the gathering of researchers on 28, 29, and 30th May 1921 at the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal Poona.

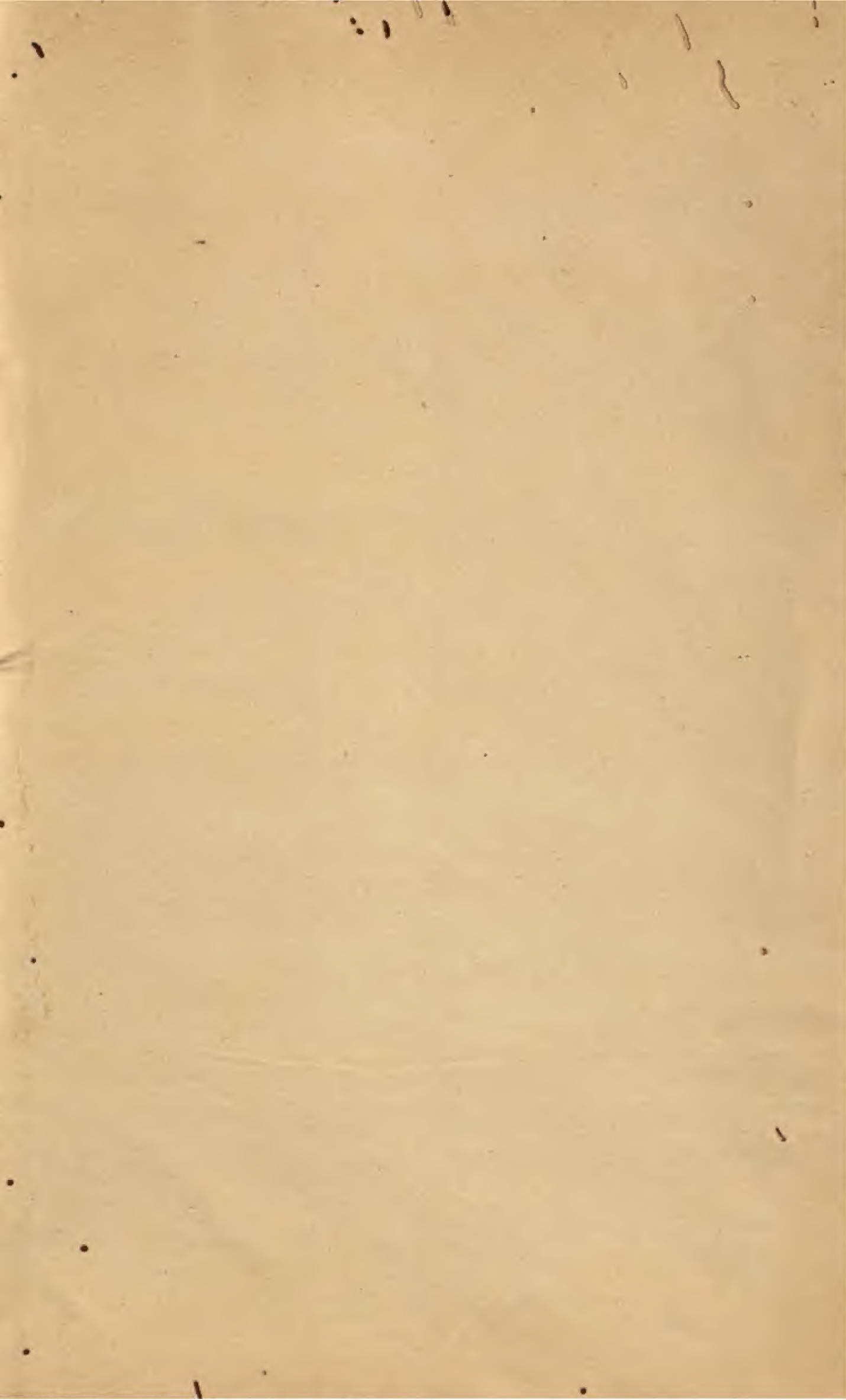
As the communication of the Hon. Secretary of the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal was received very late and there was hardly time left for the Curator to proceed, the idea of deputation had to be abandoned.

28 May 1921

C.H. Pandya
Hon. Secretary

(281)

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